

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

CONSOLIDATED

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A Merger of Grain Dealers Journal, American Elevator & Grain Trade, Grain World and Price Current-Grain Reporter

Did You Buy Grain from or Sell Grain to Any of These Operators of Trailer Trucks?

[See article on page 281]



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In Organized Markets Only Members of the Local Grain Exchange Will Be Listed

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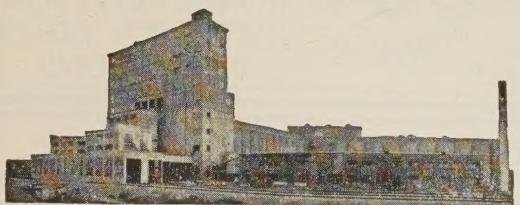
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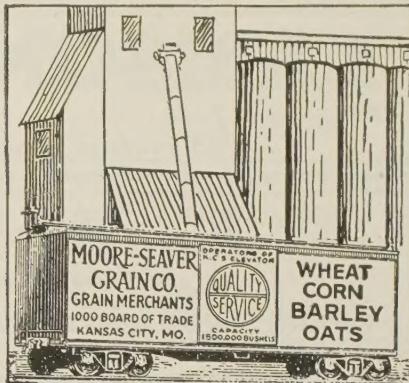
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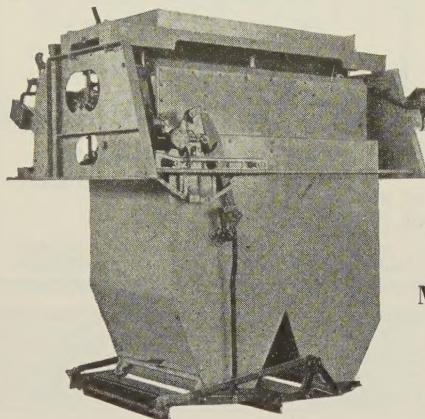
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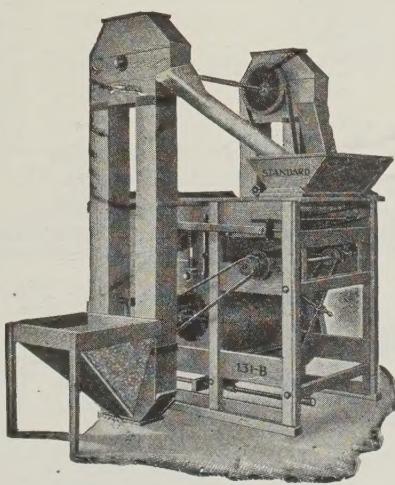
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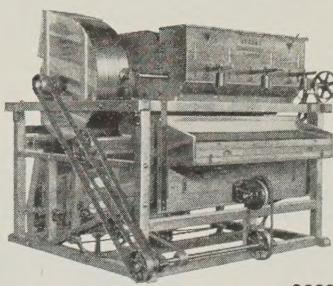
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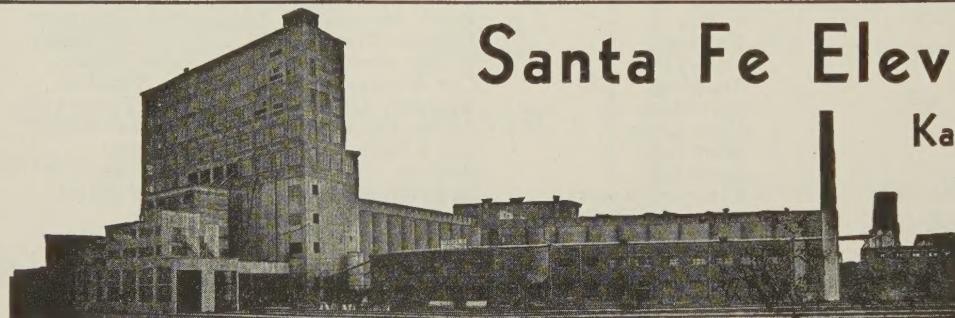
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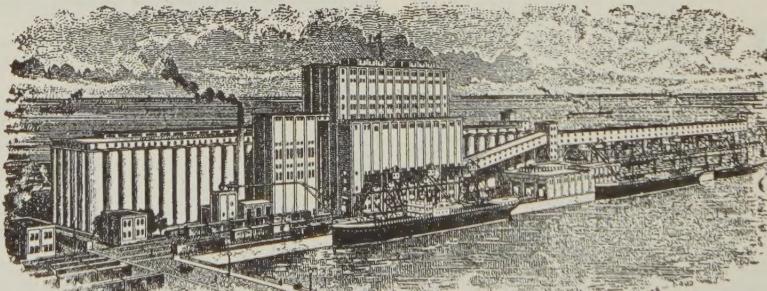
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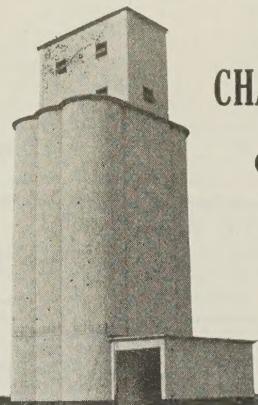
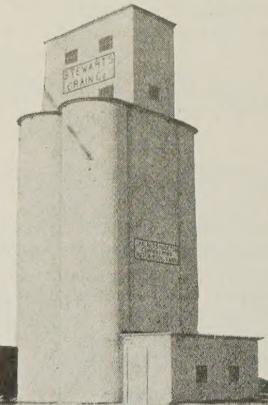
YOUR ELEVATOR

can be brought up-to-date for less than
it is costing you to operate it. Ask for
our recommendations and estimates on
modernizing your plant.Reliance Construction Co.
Board of Trade Indianapolis, Ind.
J. H. FISCH CO.
Elevator Builders and Movers
Barnesville, Minnesota
T.E. IBBERSON CO.
GRAIN ELEVATOR BUILDERS
Feed Mills Coal Plants
Repairing and Remodeling

MINNEAPOLIS MINNESOTA

HOGENSON
Construction Co.
Designers and Builders
Elevators, Feed Mills, Warehouses
REMODELING
Corn Exchange Bldg. MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.
A. Clemans Construction Co.

SOUTH SOLON, OHIO

Designers and Builders
Concrete Grain Elevators, Coal Pockets,
Feed Mills
EIKENBERRY CONST. CO.
Bloomington, Ill.
Engineers — Contractors
GRAIN ELEVATORS
Concrete or Wood
CHALMERS & BORTON
CONTRACTORS
AND
ENGINEERSHUTCHINSON,
KANSAS.
CONCRETE
CONSTRUCTION OF
Grain Elevators—Feed Mills—
Flour Mills—Coal Pockets
RYAN CONSTRUCTION CO.
503 Keeline Bldg. Omaha, Neb.
**WE BUILD
GRAIN STORAGES**
29 Years' Experience
Send us your inquiries
POLK GENUNG POLK COMPANY
Fort Branch, Indiana
Elevators & Feed Mills
designed, built or remodeled
to meet your individual
needs.Write, wire or phone us
your requirements for ele-
vator or mill equipment.
Ernest Engineering Co.
Curtis & N. Quincy Sts.
Topeka, Kansas

Your Elevator's Wants Are Supplied in These Columns

THE HALL SIGNALING DISTRIBUTOR
Simple construction;
only two moving parts.
Lasts a life time. No
mixing of grain. Util-
izes all bin space.

Write for Catalog.

HALL DISTRIBUTOR CO.1504 Grant St.
OMAHA, NEBR.
DAY Dust Control
System
Will Solve Your
Dust Problem—EFFICIENTLY
—EFFECTIVELY

Consult Us. No Obligation.

The Day Company

2938 Pillsbury Ave.

Minneapolis, Minn.

Wanted and For Sale

The rate for advertisements in this department is 25 cents per type line each insertion

ELEVATORS FOR SALE

EAST CENTRAL ILLINOIS—Elevator for sale, 14,000 bu., cribbed; operating at profit; good grain section. J. Kemp Carson, Clarence, Ill.

SEVEN ILLINOIS—FIVE IOWA elevator for sale. Will sell as a line or separately, each a money maker; good locations; very reasonable. James M. Maguire, 6440 Minerva Ave., Chicago.

WYOMING—Fully equipped grain elevator for sale; well located in prosperous county seat town; in large irrigated trading territory. Suitable for grain, hay, coal and feed business. Write Kenneth M. Eaton, Torrington, Wyo.

MICHIGAN—Grain and bean elevator and 3 warehouses; completely equipped; motors; handles annually 40-60 cars beans; 70-100 grain; 30-40 coal; 100-150 hay; large flour, seed, feed business; no competition. Will sell very reasonable. James M. Maguire, 6440 Minerva Ave., Chicago.

INDIANA—8,000 bu. capacity grain elevator, coal and feed yard; good location, Upland, Ind., on PRRR; nice business. Offered cheap; good reason for selling.

Ira Knight,
Upland, Ind.

Everette McVicker, Robert Thompson,
Van Buren, Ind. Marion, R. R., Ind.
Committee to sell same.

SOUTHWESTERN OHIO—25,000 bu. ironclad grain elevator on own ground and side track; fully equipped with cleaners, sheller, hammer mill, etc. Located Preble county; good roads, school, churches. Handle all grains, feeds, coal, etc. No competition. Priced right for quick sale. Owner wishes to devote his entire time to other interests. R. O. Klepinger, Ingomar, Ohio.

BARGAIN IF TAKEN AT ONCE—Some one is always looking for an elevator at a good grain point and reads these ads just like you're doing now, so if you wish to dispose of your present property, enlarge your present interests, or embark in the grain business, USE these columns to your best advantage just as others are doing. WE WILL assist you in the composition of copy free. We are in business to be of service to YOU. There is no wrong time to put an ad in the columns of the Journal. TRY IT.

ELEVATORS FOR SALE

FOR SALE—LEASE—TRADE

Central Indiana Elevator and residence; low price; easy terms. Address 78G4, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

KANSAS—Three elevators for sale, operating at a profit. Located at Caldwell, Dosster and Bluff City, on the Santa Fe. Wheat prospects good. A. J. Moore, Caldwell, Kans.

ELEVATORS WANTED

IF YOU DO NOT find the elevator you want advertised, place your wants in the "Elevators Wanted" section and you will receive full particulars regarding many desirable properties not yet advertised.

MILLS FOR SALE

SOUTHEASTERN OHIO—One of the best flour and feed mills in this part of state for sale; located in a thriving community; good retail and wholesale business; mill lot is 65x135 ft.; facing main st. on the west, B&O tracks on the east; mill building 40x72, 4-story with a 22x60 ft. driveway shed and loading platform; 10,000 bu grain storage; steam heat; Diesel power; good 7-room dwelling with city water, gas and electric goes with this mill at a bargain price. Small down payment, balance paid over number of years at very low interest. Address 78G21, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

BOOK WANTED

WILL PAY \$5.00 for one copy WORRALL'S, THE GRAIN TRUST EXPOSED. Professor James E. Boyle, Ithaca, New York.

SAMPLE ENVELOPES

SAMPLE ENVELOPES—SPEAR SAFETY—for mailing samples of grain, feed and seed. Made of heavy kraft paper, strong and durable; size 4½x7 inches. Have limited supply to sell at \$2.35 per hundred, or 500, \$10.00 plus postage. Sample mailed on request. Grain & Feed Journals, 332 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

THE WANTED-FOR SALE DEPARTMENT of GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS is a market place where buyer and seller, employer and employee, and those offering investments can meet to their mutual advantage and profit and it will pay every subscriber to give these columns a close study twice each month, because of the constantly changing variety of opportunities seeking your consideration.

KEEP POSTED

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS CONSOLIDATED

332 So. La Salle St., Chicago

A merger of Grain Dealers Journal, American Elevator & Grain Trade, Grain World and Price Current-Grain Reporter.

Gentlemen:—In order to keep us posted regarding what is going on in the grain and feed trades outside our office, please send us the *Grain & Feed Journals* twice each month. Enclosed find Two Dollars for one year.

Name of Firm.....

Capacity of Elevator

Post Office

State

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

ILLINOIS—Feed mill in one of the best grain, stock, poultry territory of state. Good territory for feed mixing plant. Chas. H. Wade, 224 Mill St., Georgetown, Ill.

S. E. PENN—Commercial feed plant; reasonable capacity, thoroughly equipped; modern; best shipping and transit facilities; going concern long established; exceptional opportunity. Address 78G9, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

ELEVATOR AND FEED PLANT FOR SALE

Cleveland, Ohio, on NYC R. R., modern concrete house; complete mixing and grinding equipment; a bargain.

Grain Storage, Inc. 2520 Market Avenue Cleveland, Ohio

PENNSYLVANIA—Mill, an established fertilizer, grain and feed business; grinding, mixing, wheat cleaner, loader, etc., operated by electric low power rates; private railroad siding; modern dwelling; good business; excellent community. L. G. Brubaker, Lititz, Lancaster Co., Penn.

NORTHWESTERN U. S.—A well established, profitable business is in need of additional working capital. The business is conceded one of the best of its kind in the territory; plant consists of a good sized concrete warehouse equipped with modern machinery for cleaning and handling grain and feeds. Business done is very diversified. Located in good poultry, dairy, stock-raising and seed growing section. Prospects are good for handling over million pounds of wool. Excellent opportunity for an energetic young man who has the will to work and succeed, one knowing seed handling and selling especially desirable. No better business of its kind in the country. Write us your experience and what you will invest. All correspondence held in strict confidence. Address 78D2, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

A BOSS LOADER

—raises the grade
—loads car evenly
—no shoveling

Pneumatic Grain Machinery Co.

DAYTON, OHIO

Affidavit of Weight (Duplicating)

This form is designed for use in making sworn statements of amount of grain loaded to substantiate claims for loss of grain in transit or when dispute arises. Printed on bond paper, in black ink, size 5½x8½ inches, and bound in books of 50 blanks, perforated, and 50 duplicates, with heavy binders board bottom and hinged pressboard top, with two sheets of carbon. Order Form 7 AW. Weight, 8 oz. Price 75¢; three copies \$2.00, plus postage.

Grain & Feed Journals
Consolidated

332 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

MACHINES FOR SALE

BARGAINS—Air Truck Dump; Maroa Car Loader; 10 hp Allis Motor. Box 212, Reynolds, Ind.

CORN CUTTER & Grader—has motor—used very little. 76D6 Grain & Feed Jrnls., Chicago.

HAMMER MILL with 25-h.p. motor and all attachments. Priced to sell. Write 76D7 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

FEED MIXER—one ton—floor level feed—has motor—good as new. Write 76D8 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

FEED MIXER for sale, has motor, and a late machine. Need space. Will sacrifice. Write 76D5 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—J. F. Field Buckhorn Machine, used two months, too small capacity for our use. U. J. Cover Seed Company, Mt. Gilead, O.

FOR SALE—One good used No. 5D Monitor small grain cleaner \$60, at our warehouse: 400 feet No. 77 drag chain, 15c per ft. F. J. Wood & Sons, London, Ohio.

FOR SALE—2nd hand Expert No. 48 grain cleaner, complete with shaker screens. Made by Cleland Mfg. Co., Mpls., Minn. Pfeiffer Elevator Co., Durand, Wis.

MACHINERY FOR A WOLF, No. 500 short system mill; complete list of machinery and flow furnished on request. H. L. DeLong, West 1708 Boone Ave., Spokane, Wash.

FOR SALE—All machinery from 150 bbl. mill, including 50 hp GE motor, belting, shafting. Will sell at once at near junk prices if sold near May 1. Valentine Mills, Valentine, Nebr.

FOR SALE—Second hand feed and elevator machinery; Tag-Heppenstall Moisture Meters; Bolinder Diesel Engines. Weaver Sales Corp., Corn Exchange, Minneapolis, Minn.

FEED GRINDERS, new and rebuilt, priced at \$350 to \$1250. Complete line of new and used hammer mills and recutters. Screens for all sizes and makes of hammer mills. D. Dwyer, Oelwein, Iowa.

BIG BARGAIN for quick sale—Two J-B Hammer Mills, No. 3 heavy S models. These mills have been rebuilt and will sell as plain mills or equipped with fan. Make an offer. Schutte Pulverizer Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

USED MACHINERY FOR SALE

One 22-in. Robinson attrition mill with two direct connected motors; one 24-in. Bauer attrition mill with two direct-connected 15 h.p. motors; one Monarch attrition mill with two direct-connected 10 h.p. motors. Also hammer mills of various makes and sizes. Priced right for quick sale. Write the Farm Specialty Co., Greenwich, O.

MACHINERY BARGAINS—New $\frac{1}{2}$ and 1 ton Davis Horizontal Mixers, Rotary corn cutters, Blue Streak Mills, "Brower" Vertical feed mixers, Prater corn cutters and graders, Sidney and Clipper grain and seed cleaners. Used Blue Streak Mills, Richardson Scales. Flour Mills, Corn Mills, Bauer Attrition Mill. Mail us your wants and ask for list No. 45 of used mill equipment. Large stock of used mill equipment in our Kansas warehouse. KINTZ, 234 S. 16th, Quincy, Ill., Mill Machinery.

MACHINERY BARGAINS

S & W Vertical feed mixer; Gruendler horizontal mixer; Dial Scales; Hopper Scales; 6 bu. Fairbanks Automatic Scale; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. Richardson Scale; magnetic pulley; 2 and 3 pair high feed rolls; corn cutter and grader; corn cracker and grader; No. 9 Clipper Cleaner; Invincible and Eureka Cleaners; 60 bbl. Midget Mill; 2 cubing machines; 24-40 Gruendler Hammer Mill with 150 h.p. motor; 16-40 Hammer Mill with 100 h.p. motor; No. 30 Blue Streak Mill with 30 h.p. motor; 24" Robinson Mill with 2 20 h.p. motors; belt driven attrition mills all sizes and makes. Corn Shellers; pulleys, a few large sizes. Everything for the feed mill or elevator. An engineer at your service. A. D. Hughes Co., Wayland, Mich.

MACHINES FOR SALE

FOR SALE—No. 4 Eureka Wheat Cleaner with brushes; No. 4 Eureka Corn and Cob Cleaner; Dreadnaught corn and cob crusher; $\frac{1}{2}$ ton Burton Feed Mixer, with motor; all excellent condition. J. G. Troester, 710 S. Ohio Av., Sidney, O.

FOR SALE—Midget Mills, complete mills with flow sheets; mixers, packers; hammer mills; cleaners; any kind of used or new machinery for elevators, feed or flour mills. T. A. McWilliams, 115 E. St. Catherine St., Louisville, Ky.

FOR SALE—1 20 hp horizontal boiler with front; just passed OK on state inspection for 100 lb. pressure. Will take out of commission some time in April. Also Sidney coal stoker. W. C. Mote Elevator, Laura, Ohio.

MOTORS—GENERATORS

ELECTRIC MOTORS, Generators, Air Compressors, engines, pumps, all makes, types and sizes. All completely rebuilt. One Year Guaranteed and attractively priced. Write us on your requirements. Rockford Electric Equipment Co., 728 South Wyman St., Rockford, Illinois.

ELECTRICAL MACHINERY

Large stock of motors and generators, A.C. and D.C., new and rebuilt, at attractive prices. Special bargains in hammermill motors, 25 to 100 H.P., 1200 to 3600 R.P.M. Write for stock list and prices. Expert repair service. V. M. NUSSEBAUM & CO., Fort Wayne, Indiana.

SAVE on MOTORS and GENERATORS

Write for new Free Catalog of guaranteed rebuilt Motors, Generators, Pumps, Compressors, etc. We Save you Half. Your Idle equipment taken in trade. Specials in totally enclosed motors, as well as other Bargains. Chicago Electric Co., 1331 W. 22d St., Chicago.

SEEDS FOR SALE

SEED OATS that grow and win favor with those who plant them. Rice Grain Co., Metamora, Ohio.

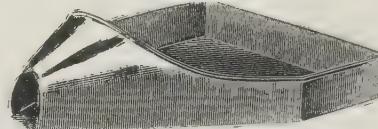
ILLINI, Manchu, Dunfield Soy Beans, Reid's, Krug and 90 Day Yellow Seed Corn. Booking Hybrid for 1938. Central Market, Macomb, Ill.

HELP WANTED

WANTED—Salesmen to handle best line of farm salt to elevators and stores on commission basis. For particulars, write Box 328, Saginaw, Mich.

WANTED—Salesmen to handle well known line of feed mill machinery. Southern Ohio, Indiana and other choice territory now available. Give experience and territory desired. Address 78E9, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

SAMPLE PANS



Formed by bending sheet aluminum, reinforced around top edge with copper wire. Strong, light, durable. The dull, non-reflecting surface of aluminum will not rust or tarnish; assists users to judge of the color and to detect impurities.

Grain Size, $2\frac{3}{4} \times 12 \times 16\frac{1}{2}$ ", \$2.00; Seed Size, $1\frac{1}{2} \times 9 \times 11$ ", \$1.65, at Chicago.

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS
Consolidated
332 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

SCALES WANTED

20 TON TRUCK SCALES wanted. Markuson Grain & Bean Co., Edgar, Mont.

SCALES FOR SALE

SCALES—New and rebuilt, every purpose, bought, sold, exchanged, repaired. Factory trained mechanics. Acme Scale Exchange, 1718 Walnut St., Kansas City, Mo.

MOTOR TRUCK SCALES. Bargains. All capacities. Used Scales. Shipped on 30 day free trial. Salesmen wanted. Bonded Scale Co., manufacturers, Dept. GFJ, Columbus, O.

AN ILLINOIS elevator company running a 3 line ad in one issue says: "We had 25 applications from that ad. Thank you."

Your RADIO MARKET Record

A boon to the grain dealer who keeps a convenient, permanent record of market quotations for ready reference.

This form provides convenient spaces for hourly quotations on Wheat, Corn, Oats, Rye, and Barley. A week on a sheet, and a year's supply of sheets in a book.

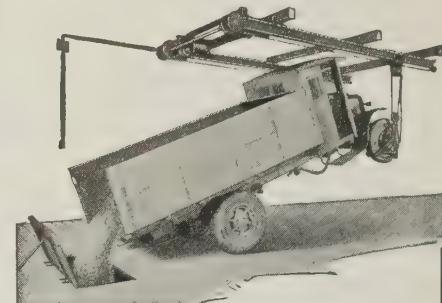
*Order Form CND 97-5.
Price, \$1, plus postage. Shipping Weight, 1 lb.*

Grain & Feed Journals
Consolidated

332 S. La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

McMillin Truck Dump

For Electrical Power



The above dump represents the outcome after years in the business of manufacturing of Truck Dumps. In the endeavor to make a dump which would fill the desires of hundreds of elevator owners, each having different ideas. This is why we can honestly say that we now have a dump that will satisfy 99% of unbiased grain elevator operators.

Consider its installation, cost, efficiency, handiness and speed.

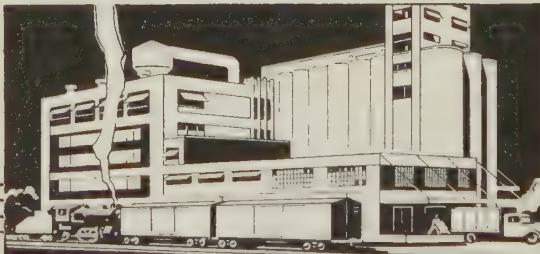
Address

L. J. McMILLIN
525 Board of Trade Bldg.,
INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA

A BETTER FINANCING SERVICE FOR THE GRAIN AND FEED TRADE!

Dealers, Elevator and Mill Operators

Obtain Additional
Working Capital
at **LOW COST**
through Lawrence System



HERE is a method of financing which provides many advantages over any other credit arrangement.

Through LAWRENCE SYSTEM you can obtain continuous or seasonal credit at the lowest available rates. You can borrow amounts exceeding usual open limits one to three times.

Furthermore, the use of LAWRENCE SYSTEM does not interrupt normal elevator, milling or distributing operations. It does not conflict in any way

with established bank arrangements nor entail the use of finance company or other high-cost money.

LAWRENCE SYSTEM is now being used by scores of mills, elevators and distributing houses. Through it, they obtain ample funds for increased grain purchases and for processing or marketing needs.

Let us explain in detail just how LAWRENCE SYSTEM may help you to meet any specific financial need. Wire, write or telephone Dept. R-1 of our nearest office. No obligation is involved.



CREATING COMMODITY PAPER AGAINST INVENTORY

A. T. GIBSON, *President*

NEW YORK: 52 Wall Street • CHICAGO: One North LaSalle St. • BUFFALO: Liberty Bank Bldg. • BOSTON: 49 Federal St. KANSAS CITY, MO: Commerce Trust Bldg. • LOS ANGELES: W. P. Story Building • SAN FRANCISCO: 37 Drumm St. FRESNO, CALIF: 2030 Anna St. • DALLAS: Santa Fe Bldg. • HOUSTON: 601 Shell Bldg. • SEATTLE: 1014 Fourth Ave. So. PORTLAND, ORE: U. S. Natl. Bank Bldg. • SPOKANE: 155 So. Stevens • HONOLULU: Dillingham Transportation Bldg.

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

CONSOLIDATED

INCORPORATED

332 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill., U.S.A.

Charles S. Clark, Manager

A merger of
GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL
 Established 1898

AMERICAN ELEVATOR & GRAIN TRADE
 Established 1882

THE GRAIN WORLD
 Established 1928

PRICE CURRENT - GRAIN REPORTER
 Established 1844

Published on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month in the interests of better business methods for progressive wholesale dealers in grain, feed and field seeds. It is the champion of improved mechanical equipment for facilitating and expediting the handling, grinding and improvement of grain, feeds and seeds.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES to United States, Canada and countries within the 8th Postal Zone, semi-monthly, one year, cash with order, \$2.00; single copy current issue, 25c.

To Foreign Countries, prepaid, one year, \$3.00.

THE ADVERTISING value of the Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated as a medium for reaching progressive grain, feed and field seed dealers and elevator operators is unquestioned.

Advertisements of meritorious grain elevator and feed grinding machinery and of responsible firms who seek to serve grain, feed and field seed dealers are solicited. We will not knowingly permit our pages to be used by irresponsible firms for advertising a fake or a swindle.

LETTERS on subjects of interest to those engaged in the grain, feed and field seed trades, news items, reports on crops, grain movements, new grain firms, new grain elevators, contemplated improvements, grain receipts, shipments, and cars leaking grain in transit, are always welcome. Let us hear from you.

QUERIES for grain trade information not found in the Journal are invited. The service is free.

CHICAGO, ILL., APRIL 14, 1937

FAKE COLLECTION agencies will have hard sledding in Indiana under the new state law requiring collection agencies to furnish a bond of \$2,000.

THE TRICKY TRUCKERS are finally reaping some of their just rewards. A recital of your experiences with them would be most welcome.

GRASSHOPPER eggs are found in such large numbers in the corn belt state entomologists are advising everyone interested to lay in a bountiful supply of bran and arsenic so as to be prepared to wage an effective war of extermination when the pests begin to consume the crops.

ARGENTINE exporters are praying night and morning that more power be given the powers now at the head of the U. S. Dept. of Agri. so that he will be tempted to limit the U. S. acreage planted to corn, wheat and flax seed or else to order all farmers to plow up thriving crops.

THE NORTH AMERICAN carryover of old wheat into the new crop year promises to be so small, millers will grab at any grade as soon as the new crop starts to market.

CORN RECEIPTS, even though augmented by large imports of Argentine corn continue to shrink. However, green pastures will soon relieve the pressing demand of feeders.

A CARD FILE of prospective farm patrons alphabetically arranged and a record of the acreage cultivated would greatly assist country buyers in identifying the source of each load driven over their scales. Land owners should be listed on cards of a different color than tenants. Such a list is also of real value in soliciting business by mail.

SUSPICIOUS circumstances accompanying the delivery of seeds or grain to the elevator should suggest to the dealer the advisability of checking the source of the load, as it may have been stolen, as was field seed worth over \$5,000 hauled to one unsuspecting Ohio elevator operator recently by a farmer acting as a fence for the thieves. If ownership is proved the unlucky buyer must pay twice for the seed.

EROSION control in the Southwest with an appropriation of \$5,000,000 may deprive lands farther east of the fertilizing layers of dust coming from the "dust bowl," with no net benefit to the country as a whole. Western Kansas and Western Oklahoma are believed to have derived much of their top soil from New and Old Mexico and Arizona, the coarse sands being dropped first and the fine powder reaching the states farther east.

THE EXPLOSION of grain dust in a Milwaukee corn mill last week snuffing out seven lives, seriously injuring many others and damaging the grain elevator and adjacent buildings in excess of a million dollars again emphasizes the necessity of keeping all grain handling plants free from dust. The cost of the most complete dust collecting equipment obtainable is trifling as compared with the awful cost in lives and property of taking desperate chances by operating a dusty plant.

PRICES prevailing for all grain is stimulating the farmers interest in planting a large acreage, but unless choice high grade clean seed free from foreign matter is sown a heavy yield can not be expected. Enterprising country buyers are profiting by treating seed for smut, conducting germinating tests and cleaning seed for their farmer patrons. This careful preparation of the seed not only helps the farmers to better results, but it also insures a greater volume of grain receipts for the grain buyer.

OWNERS of driers who have kept them in continual operation since the last corn crop started to market are convinced it pays to be prepared to handle grain with excessive moisture content. Modern driers have earned more than their original cost in preparing damp corn for market.

THE UNJUST tax on grain sold for future delivery daily drives some buyers out of the market and hurts producers far more than it helps the government. If the law makers would let the grain exchanges function normally the markets would come nearer to reflecting true values. Needless restrictions, regulations and limitations help no one.

PRICE FIXING is the object of the Guffey bill, and consequently it is probable no coal mine operators will resist the measure in the courts by questioning the obviously unconstitutional discrimination effected by the tax of 19½ per cent of sales levied on those refusing to join the little N. R. A. The veto power to be exercised by the seven-man board may deprive the operators of their expected benefits, when the mine owners may learn too late how unwise it is to invite government control of their industry.

FIRE LOSSES in mills and elevators so far this year traceable to friction of old style plain bearings are in excess of \$150,000. Yet many owners of valuable properties continue to take chances with this known hazard, altho fire insurance companies specializing in mills, elevators and contents will give a credit on their rate sufficient to pay for modern anti-friction bearings in a few years. While a credit of ten cents per \$100 is allowed for full equipment of all bearings, seven cents is given for equipping elevator heads and boots with anti-friction bearings. What more could an elevator owner ask? He knows anti-friction bearings would greatly reduce his bill for power.

THE COMMERCIAL axiom that the more there is of anything the cheaper it is seems to apply inexorably to everything under the sun. Believe it or not, high protein wheats no longer command a premium as of yore, but are actually selling at a substantial discount under low protein wheats. The answer is that millers are offered more high protein wheat than they can use to advantage in mixing with low protein grain. At Kansas City No. 2 hard wheat has been selling at 50 to 10c over May for 16 per cent protein while wheat containing 11.75 per cent or less sold 9½ to 12½c over May. In former years the country shipper wanted a protein test by the chemist to prove his car had a high percentage of protein. Now he needs the test to prove his shipment is deficient in that formerly desirable quality.

The GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL

SOUTHWESTERN grain dealers who have recently been swindled by a subscription solicitor of many aliases will be pleased to learn that the fakir has finally landed in jail at Houston, Texas, charged with forgery.

THE ANNUAL inspection, repairing and replacement of wornout man-lifts is resulting in the displacement of many of the old obsolete traps. No cautious elevator owner will tolerate any but the safest obtainable because he recognizes that reliable man-lifts are far cheaper than lives and limbs.

MIXERS who do not operate mills are cautioned not to choose a name for their firm including the designation "Mills," the Federal Trade Commission holding it to be a violation of Section 5 of the Act for a firm to represent that it operates a mill or is a manufacturer, when it is engaged solely in the sale and distribution of products manufactured by others. Going farther, a bill has been introduced in Congress to require such concerns as the United States Steel Corporation to delete the words "United States" from their name, on the theory that some persons might be deceived into thinking the government operated the concern; or is the congressman preparing for the time when the government will go into the steel business, as it has gone into about every branch of the money lending part of the banking business?

Court Decisions Shift Control of Local Enterprise to Central Government

By its several decisions of April 12 upholding the constitutionality of the Wagner National Labor Relations Act the Supreme Court of the United States has definitely left the academic and technical restriction of interstate activities of the citizens by the federal government to those only involving movement of commodities across state lines.

Five of the nine justices believe now that a local factory or local industry such as a steel mill, clothing factory or grain elevator is an interstate activity because its product moves across state lines.

The implications following from this new stand of the court are tremendous. No business will be exempt from remote control by the central government. The pants pressers of New York will be under federal control if some of their work crosses into New Jersey. This forbodes a revival of the N. R. A., and a marvelous expansion of the Washington bureaucracy.

The states will be shorn of their power.

Feed mixers and manufacturers conceivably in future might not be required to register their brands in every state, and would be saved the payment of a

multiplicity of fees and charges for tags.

The Kansas port of entry law would go by the board.

The central government would prescribe that distant warehouses could deliver their receipts on the central futures markets, if federally licensed.

The Dual Grade Certificate

Decisions arrived at without public conferences of all interested may easily reflect the opinions of the small minority whose representations appeal to the dictator who makes them his own.

The majority who had no voice in the consideration and who might have led to a different ruling if their opinions had been sought are dissatisfied when such an important change as the dual grading certificate goes into effect without notice.

The Stalins, Hitlers and Mussolinis may feel that the people do not know what is good for them; and the federal grain supervision may feel that it is unnecessary to canvass the trade on what may appear to the supervision as a trivial matter.

When arrived at secretly in star chamber sessions individuals desiring to grind their own ax will use arguments they hesitate to state openly. Last week a bureaucratic dictator could easily have peremptorily ordered that deliveries on future contracts on the Board of Trade should be on the basis of the Federal grades in effect at time of delivery. But the members of the Board of Trade voted by 320 to 146, to leave the rule as it is and the state grades at time of execution of contract will govern. Admitting that the voice of the majority is not the voice of God, yet it is to be preferred to the tyranny of a minority, or a dictator.

As to the merits of the dual grading something can be said for both sides of the question. It depends on whose ox is gored. Buyers want as much information as possible on the certificates, so they can select what they need or demand a discount. Sellers do not like a certificate that tells the buyer too much.

There being no bulkhead in the car it must be handled as a unit and it would seem advisable to give it one grade.

This new deal in certificates of grade is just one more reason for observing shippers to avoid uneven loading. Bar-ring grain that is unsound or distinctly inferior, it pays to mix thoroly when loading grain that might grade differently if in separate parcels. Then the inspector has no choice but to give it the grade of the average, since every probe shows the same average of grading factors. As far as his facilities and equipment permit, the country shipper should copy the practice of terminal elevator operators, who have made mixing a science.

Price-Fixing by Government Invariably Harmful

Welcomed with great acclaim four years ago by New York state dairymen the state milk price-fixing law was widely denounced on its expiration last week.

A joint legislative com'ite appointed by the governor to look into the working of the law that he himself had helped to draft in 1933 unanimously recommended that the scheme be discontinued because it had "broken down," and was "in-capable of enforcement."

The law fixed the minimum price to be paid the farmer, and the courts sustained the state's power to fix the price. Its collapse is due to inherent weakness of price-fixing. The big milk distributing corporations aided in enforcing the law and so did most of the farmers; but those who sold for less stole the business. In a speech last December the president of the Dairymen's League demanded the return of the industry to a normal competitive condition. Producers and distributors of milk in New York have learned their lesson so well no one is attempting to revive the scheme.

The history of commodity price fixing is one long record of failure. Our Federal Farm Board in wheat and cotton and the Brazilian government in coffee are large scale samples of defeats for governments with unlimited power. Price control failed in tin, copper, rubber, currants, tobacco.

In any price fixing campaign there is a deceptive appearance of success in the early stages; but as time passes the inflexibility prevents adjustment to changing conditions; and where considerable territory is covered producers or consumers in different areas or under varying conditions have no difficulty in convincing themselves that the price-fixing agency is unjustly discriminating against them. This feeling of oppression breeds a determination to defeat the fixers by fair means or foul.

Price-fixing can be maintained for a great length of time only by government depriving the citizen of freedom of action, as in Russia, and government ownership of agriculture and industry. Thus price-fixing is the first step toward the ultimate goal of communism.

Disregarding the teachings of history our Congress is pushing toward enactment the Guffey (goofy) bill authorizing price-fixing of bituminous coal in the 23 different areas into which the country is to be divided. Perhaps the mine operators feel their industry is in so bad a state any change must be for the better. Here again government interference with railroad operation has made freight rates on coal too high, the freight being more than the cost of the coal at the pit's mouth. With notice served that the price of coal is to be fixed higher the consumer will have reason to turn to other fuels, as many have already done.

Watch for Transient Truckers With the Tricky Trailers

Is the deck of your truck scale long enough to accommodate a truck and its trailer so that you can be assured your scale will give you the true weight of the trailer's contents? If not, you can only buy or sell grain safely over your short scale by bagging and weighing the grain outside the trailer.

Altho elevator operators have seldom hesitated to buy or sell grain brot to or taken away from the elevator in a trailer, many of them have spent fruitless days and nights trying to trace the cause of their heavy annual loss.

For a time the operators of the trailer trucks were satisfied with small gains, so did not hesitate to repeat the steal, but as they increased their gains on each load their brazen consciences lured them to take more and more without fear of detection. Finally, the losing elevator operators became suspicious and curious to know how they were being robbed. We have exposed many schemes for defrauding the established elevator operator and illustrated the working of the hydraulic jack several times, but never suspected that the elevator men of the corn belt were being swindled on such a large scale by an organized gang of thieves. The conviction prevails among well informed investigators that recent arrests of swindling truckers in Kansas and Illinois is just a beginning and that other sharpers who have not depended upon the secret lift for cheating the country grain dealer will soon be apprehended.

The country merchant accustomed to buying grain from growers never hesitates to weigh in a load from a trailer driven by a man in farm attire, even tho he fails to recall having seen the driver before. He may pay in cash, but he knows it is much safer and better business practice to learn the seller's name and address and pay by check. He also knows that if the grain sold by the stranger has been stolen he may be called upon to pay for it a second time. By spouting the grain thru his shipping scale he can check the weight of trailer's contents and detect the swindle before he pays for the grain. Taking the same precaution before loading grain sold into a trailer truck for outside weighing would also protect the elevator operator from false weights.

While the operators of trailer trucks whose faces appear on the outside front cover are not likely to use a hydraulic jack to cheat farmers or grain dealers for some time, others will no doubt adopt the same means for swindling others who have not learned of the cheating jack. It pays to keep posted not only on what other grain merchants are doing but to profit by their expe-

riences and convictions, and to watch vigilantly every transaction when dealing with strangers.

Trade Must Reckon with Stronger Federal Commission

The high cost of doing business has been increased by many governmental requirements, the most recent and obvious being the social security taxes; but a still bigger cloud in the sky is the Federal Trade Commission, clothed with new powers.

The Commission went down to defeat before the Baltimore grain exporters, and its sit-down occupancy of the office of the Chicago Board of Trade to read all correspondence was only by sufferance.

Under the Wheeler bill, which has been favorably reported by a Senate com'ite, the Commission will be able to initiate a proceeding against an offender, without waiting for someone to make complaint. Even under its present restricted activity the Commission is prosecuting and persecuting hundreds of firms. With new power to start something at will, the hundreds of lawyer-investigators employed regularly full time by the Commission can be depended to turn up thousands of new cases, to the annoyance and cost of business-men.

Coupled with this power the Commission under the Wheeler bill can subpoena papers, accounts, records, correspondence, invoices or anything else bearing a scintilla of evidence.

Practically every line of business will be covered by the Commission under its enforcement of the new section of the Act making it illegal to add any charge for delivery to the f.o.b. price at point of origin, other than the actual expense of delivery to destination.

Myriads of investigators will have to be employed by the Commission in the enforcement of another section making it unlawful to quote prices including delivery unless it is stated that a certain specified part of the price actually will be expended on transportation.

Both Parties to Contract Responsible

In Carroll Grain Co., Tulsa, Okla., v. Star Grain & Elevator Co., San Antonio, Tex., the Arbitration Com'ite No. 5 of the Grain and Feed Dealers National Ass'n, composed of C. A. Baldwin, A. A. Henneman and G. A. Aylsworth held both parties negligent in contracting for a carload of red top cane seed.

Plaintiff's confirmation specified "guaranteed grades," while defendant's confirmation specified "San Antonio Official" grades. Neither objected.

The plaintiff diverted the car to Oklahoma City and from there to Omaha, Neb., delivering it on a contract of sale to the Nebraska Seed Co. On Feb. 17 the Nebraska Seed Co. telegraphed the plaintiff rejecting the shipment because "Terribly bug eaten." The plaintiff then (on the same day) telegraphed the defendant to same effect and also asked if defendant had germination certificate. The defendant made response the next day, Feb. 18, by letter in which statement is made "We hold germination test on this car of 87%" but defendant did not furnish certificate to that effect or, at least, it is not in evidence. Defendant did, however, on Feb. 22, mail to plaintiff San Antonio inspection certificate. Defendant also long after this case was filed and along with its sub-rebuttal statement, under date of Aug. 24, furnish Ft. Worth inspection certificate.

The com'ite feels that defendant waived any rights it might have had under National Ass'n rule No. 23 (which defendant cited after agreement was made to arbitrate) in not immediately asserting the same and failure to give plaintiff notice, on receipt of telegram of Feb. 17, that defendant's responsibility ended at first inspection point stop (Ft. Worth). Since defendant's confirmation specified San Antonio grades, it was negligent in not furnishing, along with invoice, San Antonio inspection certificate and, as soon as possible, certificate of germination at San Antonio which showed 87% and which was in possession of defendant, according to defendant's statement made in letter of Feb. 18 (after shipment had been rejected at Omaha).

The com'ite directed the defendant Star Grain Co. to pay to plaintiff Carroll Grain Co. \$66.59, being one-half of plaintiff's claim.

Victoria, B. C.—The Turgeon Royal Grain Commission resumed its hearings at this city Mar. 31. Among those in attendance were W. J. Dowler, pres. of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange, John L. McFarland, wheat pool director, and Jas. Richardson.

Something Else

THE thing that really matters is the "something else" you do, Besides the getting dollars all your whole life through. It's just the touch you're giving to others day by day, The sunshine that you scatter all along your way.

The kindly deed you're doing when someone needs a friend: The service that you render, the helping hand you lend. It brings a joy that's lasting, which money cannot do— To know that someone's gladness is just because of you!

—Sidney J. Burgoyne.

Asked—Answered

[Readers who fail to find trade information desired should send query for free publication here. The experience of your brother dealers is worth consulting. Replies to queries are solicited.]

Is a Local Public Elevator Profitable?

Grain & Feed Journals: Does it pay to operate a local country elevator as a bonded warehouse?—L. A. Wheeler.

Ans.: Theoretically it pays to store grain; but practically the earnings depend on keeping the house full of grain. The earnings will fluctuate each year with the crops in the tributary territory, and there will be some shrinkage. The bond will cost a few hundred dollars. The interest on the investment in plant must be met. If the costs of management and operation can be absorbed in a merchandising business in connection it will be easier to show a profit.

Trouble with Backlegging?

Grain & Feed Journals: I am having trouble with an elevator leg backlegging. It has a 42-in. head pulley running 43 r. p. m., pulling a belt with 10x5½ Empire Cups spaced 15 ins. apart. There are a few Salem Cups of the same size. Is a different speed required to clear these different cups? What is the proper belt speed to clear these cups?—Harry Koke, San Jose, Ill.

Ans.: According to B. I. Weller these styles of cups require a different speed and on the same belt can not clear. The remedy is to install one style of cups of a more up-to-date design. These newer buckets can be placed closer together, will clear at different speeds if head room is ample, and will double the capacity of the leg.

Com'ites for Superintendents' Convention

S. S. Orstad, second vice-pres., has been named general convention chairman for the 8th annual convention of the Society of Grain Elevator Superintendents of North America, to be held at Fort William-Port Arthur, Ont., June 14-16. With R. Hetherington, he will have charge of the program and look after the speakers.

Reservations are in charge of W. D. McIntosh and M. Montgomery. Entertainment is in the hands of a com'ite composed of H. Grant, M. F. Beyer, J. A. Campbell, C. S. Maxwell, F. J. McLean, A. J. J. Meyer, and F. Sibbald.

Theme of the convention will be efficient design, construction and maintenance of terminal grain elevators, including studies on grain storage, grain handling, and grain treating.

Grain Grading Schools

Grain grading schools held at Lafayette, Ft. Wayne, Indianapolis, and Evansville, Ind., under the auspices of the Federal Grain Supervision service, assisted by Purdue University and the Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n, late last month enjoyed good attendance and live interest, with a registration of 120.

Demonstrations were given in the proper use of grading equipment and special classes were conducted in grading wheat, corn and oats.

University instructors and economists talked on hybrid corn and the field seed situation at the evening dinner. C. E. Skiver of Purdue described seed wheat cleaning and treating as practiced in the southern part of the state.

In the last few months the Federal Grain Supervision service has also held a number of grading schools for terminal market members, notably at Seattle, Minneapolis, Duluth, San Francisco, and Toledo. Two more of these are scheduled, one for Kansas City, April 19 and 20; one for Wichita, Kans., April 21, 22 and 23.

Coming Conventions

Trade conventions are always worth while, as they afford live, progressive grain dealers a chance to meet other merchants from the same industry. You can not afford to pass up these opportunities to cultivate friendly relations and profit by the experience and study of others.

Apr. 22, 23, 24. California Hay, Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n, San Francisco, Cal., headquarters the Palace Hotel.

May 10, 11. Illinois Grain Dealers Ass'n, Decatur Ill.

May 11, 12. Kansas Grain, Feed & Seed Dealers Ass'n, Hotel Broadview, Wichita, Kan.

May 14. Oregon Feed Dealers Ass'n, Portland, Ore.

May 14, 15. Oklahoma Grain Dealers Ass'n, Youngblood Hotel, Enid, Okla.

May 17, 18. Panhandle Grain Dealers Ass'n, Herring Hotel, Amarillo, Tex.

May 21, 22. Texas Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n, Hotel Texas, Ft. Worth.

May 24, 25. American Corn Millers Federation, Chicago, Ill.

May 26, 27. The Millers National Federation, Drake Hotel, Chicago.

May 27. Missouri Grain Dealers & Millers Ass'n, Missouri Hotel, Jefferson City, Mo.

June 1, 2. Pacific States Seedsmen Ass'n, Santa Barbara, Cal.

June 2-3. Northwest Retail Feed Ass'n, Hotel Nicollet, Minneapolis, Minn.

June 7, 8. Central Retail Feed Ass'n, Schroeder hotel, Milwaukee, Wis.

June 10, 11. American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n, Homestead Hotel, Hot Springs, Va.

June 10, 11, 12. Southern Seedsmen's Ass'n Nashville, Tenn.

June 14. Farm Seed Group, Statler Hotel, Cleveland, O.

June 14 to 16. Society of Grain Elevator Superintendents of North America, Fort William-Port Arthur, Ont.

June 14 to 17. American Seed Trade Ass'n, Statler Hotel, Cleveland, O.

June 21, 22. Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n, Breakers Hotel, Cedar Point, Sandusky, O.

Sept. 9, 10. Mutual Millers & Feed Dealers Ass'n, Jamestown, N. Y.

October 11, 12. Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n, Dallas, Tex.

Manhattan, Kan.—About 90 cereal chemists from the Kansas City, Wichita and Nebraska sections of the American Ass'n of Cereal Chemists, attended a Tri-Section meeting here Apr. 3.

Spokane, Wash.—The Farm Chemurgic Council held a Pacific Northwest conference here March 22 and 23. Chemical miracles worked in soy beans, flax, cotton, oats, dahlias, and numerous other farm products were explained to show their relationship to the future for farm products.

Misleading advertising in promoting the sale of Chilean nitrate of soda for fertilizer is charged against the Chilean Nitrate Sales Corporation by the Federal Trade Commission, naming as respondent the Chilean Nitrate Educational Bureau. Many false representations are alleged to have been made in a motion picture.

Two Grades on One Certificate

Grain receivers at Chicago have been surprised to receive certificates of grade stating the grade of the carload to be No. 2 three-fifths, No. 3 two-fifths. Such certificates stating the dual grade have been issued on corn and soybeans.

One carload of soybeans graded by the Illinois state grain inspection department was certificated as three-fifths No. 2 yellow, remainder No. 3 yellow, and sustained as such by the federal appeal. When averaged, however, the grading factors of weight, moisture, splits, damaged and foreign material placed the whole carload, if mixed, into the No. 2 grade.

This car was tendered to a public warehouseman, who refused it on account of the inspection of two-fifths No. 3.

On federal appeal the grading factors were as follows for the three-fifths, the two-fifths being in parentheses: weight, 57.1 (56.6); moisture, 12 (13); splits, 0.5 (0.9); damaged, 0.9 (2.1); foreign material, 0.6 (2.2).

Grain receivers are vociferous in their complaints against such dual grading on one certificate, and it is probable the question will come before an early meeting of the grain com'ite of the Chicago Board of Trade for suitable action.

The federally licensed grain inspectors everywhere are basing their new certification on the recently issued General Field Headquarters Order No. 153, signed by R. T. Miles, in charge, reading in part, as follows:

Whenever more than one grade is determined on the basis of separate samples, both grades should appear on the grade certificate together with the estimate of the quantity of grain of each grade, its position in the car and the required grading factors applicable to such portion.

In the last analysis the determination whether to grade the carlot as a unit or to adopt the dual grading must rest in the exercise of good judgment by the inspector. Such judgment on the part of the inspector is essential to the determination of whether one grade on the entire lot fairly reflects the quality and the condition of the grain in the car.

Lots of Non-Uniform Quality.—In the case of cars unevenly loaded in respect to quality or condition, where the variation in quality or condition is marked by a distinct and outstanding difference between one portion of the carlot and another, one grade will not reflect the quality of the entire lot. In the latter case each such portion, distinctly and outstandingly different from the other portion or portions, will be regarded as if it were a separate lot or unit for inspection and grading so that the grade of the different portions will be based upon samples representing such portions. Unevenly loaded cars, wherein a portion of the carlot is widely disparate from another in respect to class, odor, moisture, damaged, heat damaged, layers or pockets of screenings, foreign material, and dockage, illustrate the kind of cases where such a dual grading will afford a better description of the quality and condition of a carlot of grain than if an attempt were made to base the grade on one composite sample.

The determination whether to composite the probings and grade the carlot as a unit or to grade separately portions of distinctly different quality or condition must be on the basis of the grading factors and the quantities of grain which are involved in the different portions of a non-uniform lot.

Moderate differences in weight per bushel, class, subclass, color, moisture content, damaged grains, heat damaged grains, dockage, foreign material and smut, illustrate the kind of cases in which the compositing of all triers full, taken from different portions of the car, will fully form the basis of a fair grade on the entire lot.

If factors which indicate an unsound condition, such as, for example, heating, hot, musty, sour, and commercially objectionable foreign odor, are in evidence throughout the carlot, and in a general or widespread manner, the entire lot should be graded accordingly.

If a material quantity of grain that is out of condition is located in a single definite place or area in the carlot of grain, the sample representing such out of condition portion should not be compositing with the sample representing the remainder of the carlot but should be graded separately.

Holland has reduced the duty on wheat 15 cents and on corn 7 cents, per bushel.

Hydraulic Jack Lands Tricky Truckers in Jail

Spreading of knowledge among grain dealers about the operation of a hydraulic jack used by tricky truckers running semi-trailer outfits in itinerant grain trade, has resulted in the arrest of three operators at Decatur, Ill. Homer Griffin, 19, of Kansas City, J. T. Holt, 21, of Excelsior Springs, Mo., and Frank McKeehan, 24, who refused to give an address, were picked up on suspicion by Sheriff Emery Thornell, at Decatur, Ill., on March 24. With these men were the wives of two of them, Mrs. Emmie Holt and Mrs. Virginia Griffin, who were released after questioning.

This group of five were found to be operating a semi-trailer truck outfit equipped with a hydraulic defrauding mechanism. Under the seat of the tractor unit was found a series of pipes, connecting with a concealed jack between the tractor bed and the front edge of the trailer. A hand valve, partially concealed just ahead of the seat frame, was found to operate the jack to lift or lower the front edge of the trailer so as to shift a portion of the weight of a load from or to the trailer wheels.

In the course of questioning Holt admitted ownership of the truck, and stated that the device could shift the weight of the loaded trailer an amount equal to 30 bus. of grain. A large fleet of trucks similarly equipped, he confessed, were operating in Missouri, Illinois, and neighboring states. At Iola, Kan., seven trucks so equipped were recently confiscated and their owners arrested. One garage in Kansas was found where workmen had installed the hydraulic devices on several trucks.

Put thru the showup box at police headquarters in Decatur the three men were identified by central Illinois grain dealers. Ray McGrath of the Heman Elevator Co., signed a warrant for their arrest, charging them with defrauding his company out of \$600 worth of grain. H. B. Howe, of the Kenney Elevator Co., also signed a warrant so that they would be held for trial in Decatur, Ill., No. 11315.

A written confession obtained from the truckers admitted defrauding the Heman Elevator Co. in purchases of corn. Nevertheless, said State's Attorney Ivan J. Hutchens a few days later, a technicality of the law might prevent prosecution in Macon county. Unless the Heman Grain Co. can prove a shortage of grain on some particular day when corn had been sold to the truckers the confession of the defendants would be inadmissible as evidence. Proof of loss must be established to permit introduction of the confessions as evidence.

While consideration of this technicality was expected to shift action to Decatur county on the warrant signed by the Kenney Elevator Co.'s Mr. Howe, investigation disclosed that Frank McKeehan, who had refused to give his home address, was wanted at Independence, Kansas, on a jailbreaking charge, and in Iowa on a fraud charge.

Sheriff Thornell's catch came from a blanket order to stop all grain trucks operating thru Macon county and investigate for just such weight defrauding devices as was found, and about which Sheriff Thornell had learned from a Macon county grain dealer.

At Danville, Ill., on Mar. 25, Orrin Brink, 26, of St. Joseph, Mo., was found with a truck fitted with a similar short weight device. He was taken to Clinton, Ill., the following Wednesday where Mr. Howe identified him as having sold grain to his elevator.

More than a dozen itinerant merchant truckers have been caught and identified in connection with hydraulic weight defrauding devices in

the last few weeks. A rogue's gallery of an even dozen (reproduced on the outside front cover of this issue of the Journals) has been circulated among county sheriffs in an effort to build up evidence which will help to break up the gangs now practicing this fraud. Those appearing in this gallery are identified by Sheriff Jesse McMurphy at Clinton, Ills., as:

William E. Keeton, 35, 5 ft. 7 in. tall, weighs 180 lbs., and has brown eyes, dark complexion, black hair, stocky build. Home, Coffeyville, Kan. Held at Emporia, Kan.

O. F. Morgan, 32, 5 ft. 11 in. tall, weighs 180 lbs., has blue eyes, dark complexion, black hair and a medium build. Home, Coffeyville, Kan. Held at Emporia, Kan.

George Folk, 42, 6 ft. tall, weighs 190 lbs., has blue eyes, light complexion, light brown hair and slender build. Home, Coffeyville, Kan. Held at Emporia, Kan.

Gleason Hendrickson, alias "Bud," 22, 5 ft. 11 in. tall, weighs 160 lbs., has gray eyes, light complexion, light brown hair, and medium build. Home is Wann, Okla. Held at Emporia, Kan.

Don Bible, 27, 5 ft. 8 1/2 in. tall, weighs 160 lbs., has blue eyes, light complexion, light brown hair, and medium build. Home, Bartlesville, Okla. Held at Emporia, Kan.

Homer L. Griffin, 21, 6 ft. 1 in. tall, weighs 156 lbs., has blue eyes, fair complexion, brown hair, slender build. Home, Eldorado Springs, Mo. Held at Decatur, Ill. No. 11315.

Lee J. Folk, 23, 5 ft. 11 1/2 in. tall, weighs 182 lbs., has blue eyes, medium complexion, brown

hair and rugged build. He is held at Wichita, Kan. No. 3249.

John T. Holt, 21, 5 ft. 11 in. high, weighs 135 lbs., has green eyes, fair complexion, brown hair and slender build. His home is Excelsior Springs, Mo. Held at Decatur, Ill. No. 11319.

Orrin Brink, 26, is 5 ft. 7 1/2 in. high, weighs 147 lbs., has gray eyes, dark complexion, black hair, and medium build. His home is St. Joseph, Mo. Held at Clinton, Ill. No. 463.

Orville Drake, alias Frank McKeehan, 24, is 5 ft. 9 in. high, weighs 180 lbs., has brown eyes, medium fair complexion, brown hair, and stout build. His home is Amarillo, Tex. Held at Independence, Kan. No. 11316.

Clarence E. Folk, 20, is 5 ft. 11 ins. high, weighs 162 lbs., has blue eyes, medium complexion, brown hair, medium build. Home, Wichita, Kan. Held at Wichita, Kan. No. 3270.

Trucks using the hydraulic weight defrauding device ahead of the "fifth" wheel buy grain only at elevators having scales too short to weigh the entire load in a single draft. The shifting of weight is manipulated between the first and second drafts as first the front end, then the back end of the truck is brought onto the scale deck and weighed. Operated on the selling end as well as the buying end, the device has enabled itinerants using it to pay as much as 5c over the market when buying, and accept as much as 5c under the market when selling, yet show a handsome gain.

An idea of the profits available to those fraudulently operating trucks so equipped appeared in a note book found in possession of one of the gang caught in Kansas (pictures of several of this gang appear in the gallery), as described on page 193, Mar. 10 issue, *Grain & Feed Journals*. One entry gave truck expense as \$12; load cost \$172.64; gross on sale of load \$351.40; net gain as \$156.76.

Evidently it is becoming extremely hazardous to buy grain from or sell to strangers.



Photo by Decatur Herald
Hydraulic Lift Used by Tricky Truckers to Shift Part of Weight of Trailer to Back of Truck
[See outside front cover page]

Letters from the Trade

[The grain dealers' forum for the discussion of grain trade problems, practices and needed reforms or improvements. When you have anything to say of interest to members of the grain trade, send it to the Journals for publication.]

Exempting Dealers from Itinerant Trucker Law

Grain & Feed Journals: The truck law that went thru the legislature as substitute House Bill 223, involved a long and at times bitter dispute as to the definition of "private carrier," a classification in which all of our members at least in the opinion of this Association, properly belong. We successfully opposed any effort to require our members to come under the act as "common carriers," because of charging for delivery or giving discounts for pick-up, which was the provision sought by some of the sponsors of this legislation. We finally made a compromise with them, and as a result the following is the definition of private carrier as it exists in the act in Section 2, subsection g:

"A 'private carrier' is a person who, in his own vehicle, transports only property owned or being bought or sold by him in good faith and only when such transportation is purely an incidental adjunct to some other established private business owned or operated by him in good faith."

While this conforms to our wishes in that it exempts our members, whose transportation services are necessarily "an incidental adjunct" to the rest of their business, it does make a material change from the previous law. Previously a man could claim himself to be a "private carrier," and hence exempt from regulation, if he owned the load on his truck. This permitted widespread evasion of both this act and the commission merchants law by truckers who adopted the expedient of taking a bill of sale on the goods which they were hauling, and selling them at the other end at a sufficiently increased price to amount to a small transportation charge. This was usually enough under the fixed or established rate for the same hauling by common carrier that they were able to get the business, and meanwhile disrupt the market for legitimate dealers. This was particularly true in our case as to hay, straw and grain truckers.

Under the new act they will be required to show that the trucking is merely an incidental adjunct to an established business, which of course a professional trucker would be unable to do, and would therefore be distinctly under the act. The act later provides that the Department may call a hearing in the case of any person who claims to be a "private carrier," but who is believed by the Department to be in fact a carrier of a different classification, and may require the production of records to show exactly what may be the nature of his transactions. If it develops that his business primarily consists of a trucking operation, he will naturally no longer be privileged to operate as a "private carrier."

It is the hope of the Department, and certainly should be the hope of the members of this Association, that this new definition may be effective in holding the operations of commercial truckers within legal bounds, and in preventing them from operating simply as traveling merchants without responsibility and at the expense of established and legitimate dealers.—Floyd Oles, manager Pacific Northwest Feed Ass'n, Seattle, Wash.

Wider Margins Needed by Grain Buyers

Grain & Feed Journals: While we are quite unfamiliar with the manner in which big business is operated, we feel confident that it must take wider margins of profit than do country grain dealers. Certainly its net profit is greater.

Grain dealers buy and sell on too close a margin. With social security, unemployment, compensation, and many new taxes the future will give them even smaller net profits than has the past, unless competitors cooperate intelligently to widen their margins and solve their difficulties.

Our territory is suffering from merchant trucker competition. We know of other sections that are suffering even more severely. Only stringent methods will curb this type of competitor. We believe grain dealers should refuse to weigh grain bought and sold by truckers un-

less the buying or selling is done at the elevator and even then they must watch the trucker.

Truck weighing scales are as important to the business of the country grain dealer as is office furniture and equipment to the grain broker. It would be ridiculous even to think of a grain broker custom-renting his office to a competitor. It is just as ridiculous for a grain dealer to weigh grain for a trucker who is buying grain in competition with him.

Whether we like it or not, country grain dealers must work together in self defense.—John Manning.

Washington News

S1717 by Moore is a bill to establish a bureau of poultry industry in the Department of Agriculture.

The social security tax netted the treasury \$52,994,974 up to Mar. 20, falling short of the \$324,600,000 estimated for the entire fiscal year.

The windfall tax up to Mar. 20 yielded only \$1,745,465, promising to fall considerably short of the \$82,000,000 expected for the fiscal year 1937.

Marvin Jones' bill to re-enact the marketing provisions of the A.A.A. has been favorably reported by the House Agricultural Com'ite. Production control is eliminated.

The redrafted and re-enacted Frazier-Lemke farm mortgage moratorium act has been upheld by the Supreme Court of the United States, Judge Brandeis stating that it "makes no unreasonable modification of the mortgagee's rights."

The Wheeler bill amending the Federal Trade Commission Act was passed Mar. 29 by the Senate. The Commission is given power to subpoena witnesses, and jurisdiction without having to prove the competitors of an offender were damaged.

Backing away from the Roosevelt plan to place farmers on farms as tenants with 45 years to pay for the farm Chairman Jones of the House agriculture com'ite proposes a straight loan out of \$50,000,000 allowed the secretary of agriculture annually to lend farmers with which to buy farms.

The House passed a bill Apr. 5 authorizing Sec'y of Agriculture Wallace to continue "soil conservation" payments to farmers until 1942, on account of the failure of the states to join in the program. Under existing law the payments were to have been discontinued this year with the expected

Daily Closing Prices

The daily closing prices for wheat, corn, oats, rye, barley and soybeans for May delivery at the following markets for the past 3 weeks have been as follows:

	Option	Mar.	Mar.	Mar.	Mar.	Mar.	Wheat													
							1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
Chicago	145 1/2	104 1/2	140 1/2	140 1/2	142 1/2	143	144	142 1/2	141 1/2	142 1/2	143 1/2	143 1/2	141 1/2	141 1/2	138 1/2	139	139 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/2	
Winnipeg	151 1/2	95 1/2	142 1/2	143 1/2	147 1/2	147 1/2	148 1/2	146 1/2	144 1/2	147 1/2	149 1/2	149 1/2	148	147 1/2	145	145 1/2	147 1/2	142 1/2	141 1/2	
Liverpool*	157	142 1/2	145 1/2	145 1/2	145 1/2	145 1/2	148 1/2	146 1/2	146 1/2	150	153 1/2	156	152 1/2	151 1/2	151 1/2	148 1/2	148 1/2	144	144	
Kansas City	136 3/4	102 1/2	132 1/2	132 1/2	134	134 1/4	135 1/2	133 1/2	133 1/2	134 1/2	135 1/2	135 1/2	134 1/2	133 1/2	131 1/2	131 1/2	132 1/2	130 1/2	129 1/2	
Minneapolis	150 1/2	115 1/2	143 1/2	144 1/2	146 1/2	147	147	147 1/2	145 1/2	145 1/2	147	148 1/2	148 1/2	146 1/2	146 1/2	142 1/2	143	144 1/2	141 1/2	141
Duluth	151 1/2	120	147 1/2	147 1/2	149	148 1/2	147	146	144	144	143	146	145 1/2	142 1/2	137 1/2	135	135	132 1/2	132 1/2	132
Milwaukee	144 1/2	98 1/2	140 1/2	140 1/2	142 1/2	143 1/2	144	142 1/2	141 1/2	143 1/2	141 1/2	143 1/2	141 1/2	141 1/2	138 1/2	139	139 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/2	
Chicago	133 1/2	85	111 1/2	114 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2	121 1/2	121 1/2	121 1/2	125 1/2	129	132 1/2	132 1/2	130 1/2	129 1/2	130 1/2	131 1/2	131 1/2	129 1/2	127 1/2
Kansas City	135 1/2	89 1/2	115 1/2	117 1/2	121 1/2	122 1/2	124 1/2	123 1/2	123 1/2	127 1/2	131 1/2	135	131 1/2	131 1/2	133 1/2	133 1/2	134	132 1/2	130 1/2	130 1/2
Milwaukee	132 1/2	88	112	114 1/2	118 1/2	119 1/2	121 1/2	121 1/2	121 1/2	125 1/2	129 1/2	132	128 1/2	130 1/2	129	130 1/2	131 1/2	129 1/2	129 1/2	127 1/2
Chicago	54 1/2	38 1/2	46 1/2	47 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	50 1/2	51 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	
Winnipeg	63 1/2	42 1/2	57	56 1/2	57 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	61 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2
Minneapolis	53	39	44 1/2	45 1/2	46 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	48	48 1/2	49 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2
Milwaukee	54 1/2	40 1/2	46 1/2	47 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	50 1/2	51 1/2	49 1/2	50 1/2	49 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	
Chicago	119 1/2	75 1/2	111 1/2	112	114 1/2	114 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	116	113 1/2	115 1/2	116 1/2	116 1/2	116 1/2	116 1/2	115 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2	
Minneapolis	114 1/2	73 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	111	109 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	
Winnipeg	121 1/2	62 1/2	110 1/2	111 1/2	115 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2	116 1/2	116 1/2	118 1/2	119	120 1/2	118 1/2	116 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2	117 1/2	115	114 1/2	
Duluth	112	76 1/2	106	105	109 1/2	109 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	111	111 1/2	112	111	109 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	109 1/2	111 1/2	
Minneapolis	85 1/2	60 1/2	71	71 1/2	73	74 1/2	76	75 1/2	74	76	76 1/2	78 1/2	76 1/2	76	74 1/2	74 1/2	76	74 1/2	73 1/2	
Winnipeg	88 1/2	50 1/2	82 1/2	82	83	84 1/2	85 1/2	84 1/2	83 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	86 1/2	84 1/2	82 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	77	75 1/2	75 1/2	
Chicago	182 1/2	120 1/2	161 1/2	162	163 1/2	165	166	166 1/2	167	171	175	179	176 1/2	173 1/2	172 1/2	172 1/2	173 1/2	172 1/2	174 1/2	

*At daily current rate of exchange.

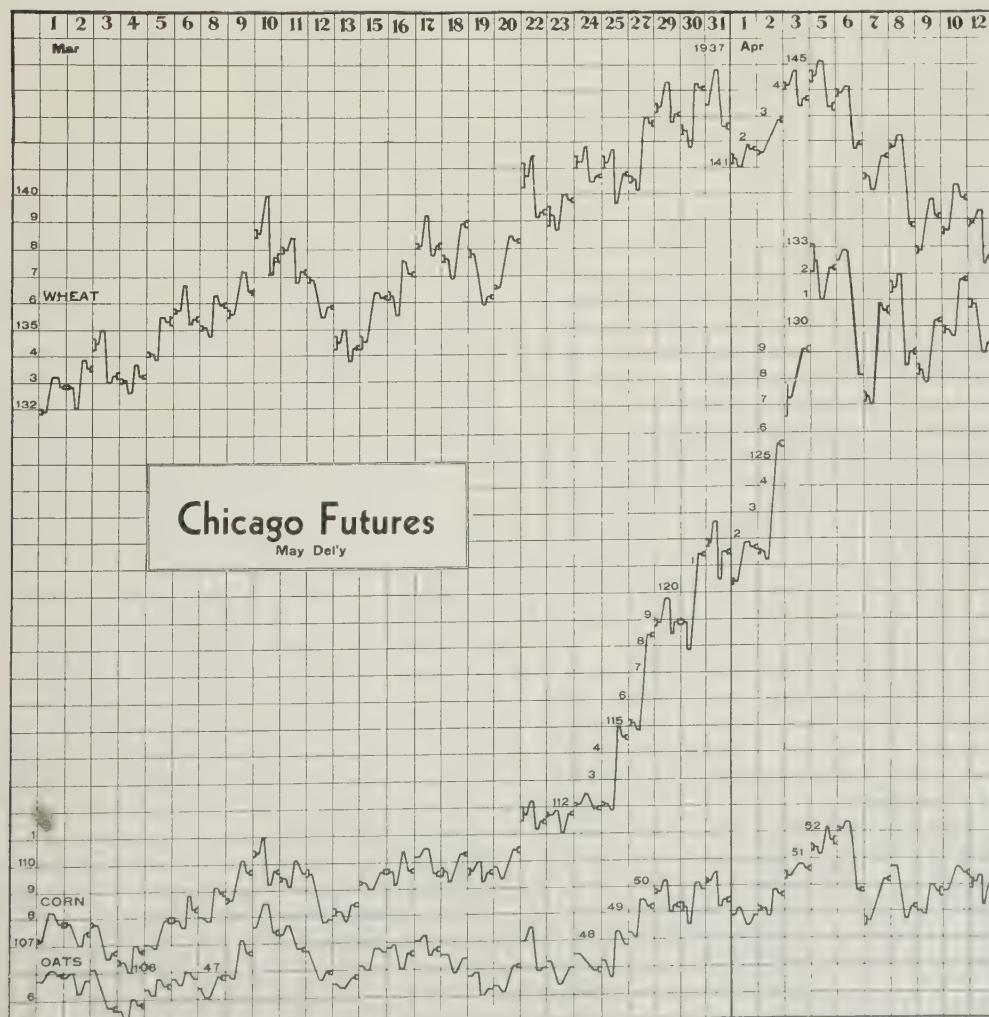
participation of the states. The appropriation is \$500,000,000 annually, to raise which the government will have to sell bonds or levy new taxes.

Insect control in the west is provided for in a \$2,000,000 appropriation bill passed to the president for signature Apr. 3.

Rep. Jones stated Apr. 8 that the House agricultural com'ite had agreed to report a bill providing \$195,000,000 for loans to farm tenants and farmers and for purchase by the government of lands not profitable to farm. Why not buy all industries crippled by antagonistic legislation?

A little N.R.A. for the bituminous coal industry will be created under the Guffey bill, which was passed by the Senate Apr. 5 by 48 to 36, and then went to conference to adjust differences from the bill approved by the House. Mine owners participating will pay a tax of one cent per ton and those not participating 19½ per cent of sales, to force them in. No labor provisions are included. Minimum and maximum prices will be fixed in each of 23 districts into which the country will be divided.

The farm tenancy plan described Mar. 30 by Pres. Roosevelt contemplates continuation of rehabilitation loans, diversion of sub-marginal land by purchase into trees and grass, and purchase of land for families. The President called the members of the House com'ite on agriculture to the White House to urge this aid to tenant farmers; but the com'ite, by 13 to 11, voted against appropriating \$50,000,000 to buy farms to be turned over to farmers to be paid for in 45 years. Chairman Jones said the objection was to putting the government in the real estate business as a landlord.



From Abroad

Poland has prohibited all grain exports. A special government price control com'ite has been created.

Argentina's corn crop was officially estimated Apr. 8 at 372,315,000 bus., or 25,981,560 bus. less than in 1936.

London, Eng.—Argentine National Grain & Elevators Commission has appointed Mauricio Perez-Catan as European delegate to promote the interests of Argentine wheat.

Warsaw, Poland—The Polish government abolished all export bounties on grain effective Mar. 15, the abolition to continue until harvesting of a new crop when further measures will be considered.

Vessel rate on corn from Argentina has suddenly been boosted from 30 and 35 shillings to a basis of 40 to 42, on account of shortage of boats for May and June loading. Corn was quoted last week at 86½ cif New York, per bushel, plus the 25c per bushel duty.

Argentina's wheat crop is estimated at 248,000,000 bus. Apr. 5 by the agent of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture at Buenos Aires, compared with a 5-year average of 244,000,000 bus. Most of the surplus above the 99,000,000 bus. of domestic requirements has already been exported.

Buenos Aires, Argentina—The National Grain Board plans construction of a second group of terminal elevators to be located at the ports of Santa Fe, Buenos Aires, Diamante, Concepcion del Uruguay and La Plata, at a cost of about 15,000,000 pesos. Bids have been received from 12 Buenos Aires firms, three from German and British interests. Work already under contract totals 50,000,000 pesos.

Oklahoma's Farmers Elevators Want Lower Rates

Accusing "discriminatory" freight rates of seriously hampering the marketing of Oklahoma grain crops, over 300 delegates to the 21st annual convention of the Oklahoma Farmers Co-operative Grain Dealers Ass'n, meeting in Enid, Mar. 18 and 19, adopted a resolution pleading for state aid in securing an adjustment.

An example of rates in effect since July 1, 1935, quoted in the resolution as "typical" gave the rate from Topeka, Kan., to Memphis as 29c per hundred, while a rate of 32c per hundred applies from Oklahoma City to Memphis, altho the distance is 328 miles less. The resolution asked a state appropriation, as provided in the present pending Senate bill No. 334, to help pay expenses for presenting the case to the Interstate Commerce Commission.

The convention endorsed the proposed crop insurance program now before Congress; and asked the state legislature to make organized cooperatives exempt from all ad valorem taxes "to the extent they operate as a cooperative."

All officers were re-elected at the closing session. They are Paul E. Peeler, Elk City, pres.; E. J. Clark, Marshall, vice-pres.; Roy Bender, Enid, sec'y-treas. These officers and B. F. Cline, Medford, and H. H. Pereum, Enid, constitute the board of directors.

Northwestern Oklahoma has the brightest wheat prospects in more than five years, according to consensus of opinion among the elevator managers at the meeting. Wind damage in the Oklahoma and Texas panhandles was reported as relatively light. Rainfall has been plentiful, but more is needed to soak the subsoil and build a store of moisture to carry the crop thru late spring to maturity.

H. C. STEPHENS, treas. of the Wichita Bank for Cooperatives, classified the bank as a marketing service in his address when he mentioned as one of its principal services the giving of advice to cooperatives on protecting margins and buying grain when the price is low enough to guarantee profits.

FRED M. CLINE, sec'y of the Associated Motor Carriers of Oklahoma, reviewing problems created by the itinerant merchant truckers, said nearly 70 bills concerning motor carriers have been introduced in the present legislature, most of them viciously increasing "taxation." All but 30 of the bills have been stricken from the calendar, and most of the remainder will be stricken later. The itinerant trucker should be regulated, said Mr. Cline, but such regulation will come only when the people put pressure on their representatives in the state house.

Speakers at the Friday morning session, which followed a Managers' Breakfast, included Robert Waldie, Wichita, on administration of the U. S. Warehouse Act; and Dr. Lippert S. Ellis, assistant dean and director of the agricultural department of Oklahoma A. & M. College.

Featured address at the banquet Thursday night was "Servants of Progress," by Dr. A. Linscheid, Ada, pres. of the East Central State Teachers College. "The two greatest servants of progress are science and democracy," declared Dr. Linscheid. "These have caused greater advancement in the past 300 years than the world ever knew in all its previous existence . . . America must hold desperately to the democracy that was given us by our greatest statesmen. Unless we do that we will lose the tremendous progress civilization has made."

Convention registration totaled 385.

A total of 1,898 suits were filed in 69 district courts against the A.A.A., as reported by Attorney-General Cummings.

Crop Reports

Reports on the acreage, condition and yield of grain and field seeds are always welcome.

Lexington, Nebr., April 6.—We had a nice little rain here today and things look good for the coming season.—Albert A. Kjar.

Altus, Okla., April 10.—Wheat 10% increase, condition 25% better. None plowed up. Will need rain in 15 days.—J. W. Bailey.

Amo, Ind., April 8.—Wheat large acreage; looks very bad; half a crop. Corn, oats and beans average crop.—Amo Milling Co., per E. Lefforge.

Atherton, Mo., April 8.—Wheat 25% more planted last fall; 25% killed this winter. Oats and corn will be planted.—Atherton Coal & Grain Co.

Alda, Nebr., Apr. 9.—Acreage here was about 115% last fall. It looks like the abandonment will be 30%. Oats and barley being drilled in the place.—W. W. Gallup.

Georgetown, Ill., April 5.—Oats seeding all done; 20% increase in acreage. Wheat condition improving. Too early to tell what per cent will be abandoned.—C. H. Wade.

Galva, Kan., April 10.—Wheat condition about 90% or better; very little will be plowed up. Plenty of moisture. Oats late; not much corn will be planted.—A. L. Flack Grain Co.

Bertrand, Neb., April 9.—At least 90% of wheat planted in this trade territory is or will be abandoned, and planted in other crops (corn, oats and barley).—Bertrand Equity Exchange.

Davis, Okla., Apr. 10.—Oats are in good condition and larger acreage than last year. Season backward and not coming up fast on account of cool weather.—Davis Flour & Feed Co.

Selkirk, Kan., Mar. 19.—Wheat acreage about the same as last year. Prospects, however, are more favorable as there is more moisture in the ground. Seems to be more barley being planted and about the same acreage of row crops.—Collinwood Grain Co., H. VanDyke, agent.

Chicago, Ill., Apr. 1.—Winter wheat condition 75.6%, a year ago 71.5; expected abandonment 14.8%; forecast 690,000,000 bus. Rye condition 68%, a year ago 72.4%. A large acreage was sown, but it is doubtful if more than 3,000,000 acres will be harvested.—Nat C. Murray, statistician Clement, Curtis & Co.

Chicago, Ill., Apr. 1.—Apr. 1 condition of winter wheat is 74.2%, higher than at this date in any year since 1932 and only about 4.5 points below the ten-year average. Data available suggest a crop of 660,000,000 bus. under normal future weather experience. Farm stocks 60,700,000 bus. wheat, 307,000,000 bus. corn and 205,000,000 bus. oats. The spring wheat situation is unsatisfactory.—B. W. Snow, statistician Bartlett-Frazier Co.

Chicago, Ill., Mar. 31.—Part of the winter wheat belt is still covered by snow, and it is impossible at this date to accurately determine the amount of acreage which will be abandoned. Returns indicate heavy winter kill in sections of the Ohio Valley as well as the Pacific Northwest, and abandonment of approximately 22 per cent is suggested. However, it will be another thirty days before abandonment can be accurately determined, and final figures may vary considerably from these early indications. The condition of winter wheat is 71.1, indicating a production of 616,000,000 bus.—E. H. Miller, statistician Shields & Co.

Ford, Kan., Mar. 22.—Wheat is in the best condition it has been at this time of year since 1931. No loss by winter killing, and we have had ideal weather thru March to date, enough moisture and cool weather to make it stool and root down good. We had some little blow in February but most of it has greened up and really don't believe there is over 2% loss to date of the planted acreage. I judge the acreage is just normal, not so much as the peak years of '29-'31, but the average acreage. We need a small rain on the top at present to settle the top of the ground, but there is plenty of moisture down to carry it until May 1.—C. C. Bishop.

Bertrand, Neb., Apr. 9.—Wheat acreage sown 115%, plowed up 85%. Sown in oats and barley, 45% of the wheat abandoned; planted in corn, 40%.—Wm. Bruce.

Haslet, Tex., Apr. 10.—The acreage in grain here is practically the same as last year, also condition. Do not know how much will be plowed up.—Haslet Community.

Rossville, Kan., Apr. 12.—Wheat condition is 95% as compared to last year. There will be a drastic reduction in corn acreage on account of larger wheat acreage.—Berry Grain Co.

Miami, Tex., Apr. 10.—Wheat acreage 90%, condition 90, moisture will last 5%. No subsoil moisture whatsoever. Condition is becoming very serious account of drought.—J. W. Philpott.

Benedict, Neb., Apr. 9.—About 25% of the wheat acreage will be put in oats, barley and corn. The wheat that is left is not rooted good and needs warm and moist weather.—Farmers Grain Ass'n, C. W. Howard, Mgr.

Allen, Tex., Apr. 10.—Wheat 15% increase. Condition good. Oats 25% decline, 5% to be plowed up. Fair corn average, weather condition too cold. Small acreage up to stand 75% replanted.—Lyng & Stacy Grain Co.

Bloomfield, Ind., Apr. 8.—Acreage large; condition about 75% of last year on wheat. Oats acreage small, late, just coming up. Very little rye. Expect large corn acreage.—Bloomfield Mill & Elevator Co., by Carl K. Griffith.

College Corner, O., April 8.—There was about a normal crop seeded and came thru the winter in good shape. There will not be any plowed up. The corn crop will be a big increase over last year. Plowing is about all done and ground in fine shape.—R. N. Davis & Co.

Ashland, Nebr., Apr. 9.—Wheat acreage about 10% larger than usual, and present condition about 80%. Very backward and very late, cold spring. Oats seeding very late and only about 50% sown. Plenty top soil moisture at present extending down 12-14 inches.—Farmers Union Grain Co.

Kansas City, Mo., Apr. 1.—We believe there is a possibility of some production on approximately 14,000,000 acres of fall seeded wheat. We cannot give an estimate of yield at this time but do believe the outlook is far more promising than last year's final production.—H. L. Robinson, K. B. Latto.

Charlestown, Ind., Apr. 8.—Winter wheat: acreage around 125% of last year; condition good, above normal. Moisture good, weather little too cool for this time of year. Pastures backward. Oats seeding 100% of normal, 400 above last year. Intentions of 110% corn planting. Hay will be short as all clover was lost due to drought last summer.—Charlestown Milling Co.

Springfield, Ill., Apr. 7.—The week was mostly cloudy, wet and cold. Precipitation was of nearly daily occurrence in many sections of the state. Spring work and growth were delayed, especially in the north where both are somewhat to considerably behind normal advancement. Oats are half to completely sown in the central and southern sections of the state, but in the northern division practically none has been sown. Winter wheat condition is mostly average, though considerable in the central portion is still in poor condition; rains generally have benefited winter wheat and reduced the damage previously caused from heaving of the soil.—E. W. Holcomb, U. S. Dept. of Ag.

Chicago, Ill., Apr. 1.—Condition of winter wheat on Apr. 1 promises a yield of 655,000,000 bus. Present indications are that around 16% of the seeded acreage will be abandoned. Soil moisture conditions are good most everywhere east of the Missouri River, but become poorer extending westward until reaching a dangerous stage in the western sections of Kansas and surrounding portions of adjoining states. This dangerous submoisture shortage strip widens out northward encompassing central Nebraska, the Dakotas, eastern Montana and sections across the boundary line into Canada. However, favorable snow and rainfalls have recently put the top soil in favorable shape for early spring growth in the winter wheat portion of the Grain Belt and also made it favorable for spring seeding and start of growth in the spring wheat sections.—H. C. Donovan, statistician Thomson & McKinnon.

Arcadia, Ind., Apr. 8.—Wheat 20% more planted. Looks like the 20% or more wheat will be plowed up and sown to oats. Not much more than 5% of the wheat, 10% of the corn, and 5% of the oats will come to market.—J. G. Winders.

Topeka, Kan., Apr. 8.—Rainfall in Kansas last month was greater than in any March in six years, raising the total for the state as a whole for the first three months of the current year to .65 inch above normal and the greatest amount for the three opening months of any year since 1927. Even in the western third these three months had more precipitation than has occurred in the corresponding period of either of the past two years.

Wichita, Kan., Apr. 10.—The Gov't report yesterday of 656 million winter wheat prospects was about as expected. On account of the cold, backward spring very little growth has been made. Prairie pastures are two weeks late with no livestock on grass yet. Texas corn has been replanted in some parts three times. It is useless to plant here as yet account of weather, while the sown oats make a very miserable showing, and needed early, as corn is costing farmers around \$1.50 per bu.—Smith-McLinden Grain Co.

Ford, Kan., Apr. 12.—The main and about the only crop raised here is wheat. It is practically normal, which with ordinary weather would mean 12 to 14 bus. average. There has been between five and ten per cent abandoned and possibly a little more will be, but that is no more than average. There is a small acreage of oats and barley but not enough to count; it looks good. There will probably be a little more kafr and milo planted this spring than for several years but no more than normal a few years back.—C. C. Bishop.

Minneapolis, Minn., Apr. 10.—Following the heavy snows received a week ago the weather in the Northwest has been generally clear and temperatures have been gradually becoming more seasonable. Spring planting operations are starting in the southern areas and are slowly working northward, but temperatures in the northern zones continue low. The season, generally, is backward, especially in Minnesota. We repeat that surface moisture in the soil in the Northwest is sufficient to start germination, but frequent rains will be required during the coming growing season.—Archer-Daniels-Midland Co.

Ft. Worth, Tex., Apr. 7.—With Texas facing the prospect at this time of a crop over 50,000,000 bus., and Oklahoma over 52,000,000 bus., it is obvious conditions are much better than they have been any time in the past five years. These prospects are further enhanced with the report of some export business thru the Gulf for the first time in over five years, and it is felt certain that with conditions now prevailing there will be a large amount of export business done thru the Gulf on this coming crop, and all growers, shippers, receivers and dealers are making their plans accordingly.—G. E. Blewett, sec'y-treas. Texas Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n.

Winchester, Ind., Apr. 10.—Rains of the last week have done wonders to the wheat crop in Indiana. A member of our firm who was down in southwestern and central Indiana last week, reports a wonderful prospect for wheat and I am pretty sure he is right about it as he is a farmer and generally looks on the dark side of crops. Wheat between our town and Indianapolis that a couple of weeks ago looked like it was dead forever is now greening up, and can't help but believe we will have more than an average crop, because Indiana has more than an average acreage and we can't hear anything very discouraging from any direction.—Goodrich Bros. Co., P. E. Goodrich.

Oklahoma City, Okla., Apr. 10.—Moderate to moderately heavy precipitation fell over most of the state, only the northwestern and extreme western portions having no appreciable precipitation. The week was unfavorable for farm work; only a little plowing and planting was accomplished. Only a little corn was planted and some early planted, that was up, will have to be replanted on account of injury by the cold weather. Oats made good progress, except for a little injury by the severe freezes; the crop is generally in good condition. Wheat made rather slow growth, but is mostly in good condition except in Texas and Cimarron counties, where little remains; some wheat has also been blown out on sandy lands.—H. F. Wahlgren.

Columbus, O., Apr. 10.—With growing conditions somewhat unfavorable during the latter part of March, the crop was late in getting started but the condition of the crop was placed at 75% of normal compared with 71% on Apr. 1, 1936. Wheat sown at about the usual time last fall seems to have survived the winter fairly well but late sown wheat in some areas suffered to some extent from alternate freezing and thawing in March.—Federal-State Crop Reporting Service.

Chicago, Ill., Apr. 1.—Winter wheat condition is 73.9%, against 68.5 a year ago. Estimated probable abandonment of planted winter wheat acreage is 19.0% of the 57,187,000 acres sown. One factor of uncertainty in connection with final abandonment, not present previously except two years ago is the great need for early pasture combined at the same time with the effect of federal soil conservation payments. Production of winter wheat is forecast at 653,076,000 bus. The official estimate in April, 1936, was 493,166,000 bus. The condition of rye is estimated at 68.0% of normal compared with our March condition of 68.8 (a normal decline to March from December). A rye crop of 35,000,000 to 39,000,000 bus. is in prospect.—R. O. Cromwell, statistician Lamson Bros. & Co.

Decatur, Ill., Apr. 10.—Condition of winter wheat shows some improvement since the rains, although considerable acreage in the central section is still very poor. Rains generally were beneficial, reducing damage from previous heating. Warm weather is important to promote growth as most of the crop is only one to three inches high; stand is variable. The brown spots are still prevalent in the central area, while rolling will save the fields that were in a fair state of under-growth. It is still too early to determine the acreage to be plowed under this year, however, from present prospects the abandonment will probably be larger than the ten-year average. Farmers have been fooled so often on winter wheat that they hesitate to abandon their acreage at this stage, as in previous years thin, straggling stands have developed into paying crops.—Baldwin Elevator Co.

Dodge City, Kan., Apr. 1.—A severe northern gale swept down across the Great Plains on Mar. 24, doing damage to wheat in this area and especially farther west where the soil was drier and the growth retarded. Amarillo reported a 67-mile wind during the storm, while a maximum wind velocity of 52 miles, highest recorded at Dodge City in 34 years, was registered here. After driving several hundred miles over the western third of the state, I am convinced that any crop report issued on western Kansas prior to Mar. 24 would now need to be revised, as many fields which had a good stand of wheat and fair growth were swept clean. Fences in some areas were almost buried with dirt and some of the east and west country roads were impassable, due to soil drifts. On a line north and south thru Dodge City, damage amounted to 15 to 20%, but due to light fall moisture, later seeding and retarded fall growth, damage increased rapidly westward. Loss in some of the western counties is estimated to be 85% of their seeded acreage. This loss of winter wheat acreage in the Southwest will likely boost the state's abandonment to 15 or 20%, but does not mean that Kansas will not raise a normal crop of winter wheat.—J. F. Moyer, sec'y Kansas Grain, Feed & Seed Dealers Ass'n.

[Concluded on page 286.]

Barley Movement in March

Receipts and shipments of barley at the various markets during March, compared with March, 1936, in bushels, were:

	Receipts	Shipments	
	1937	1936	1937
Baltimore	58	12,075	.....
Boston	200	.....	.....
Chicago	707,000	1,920,000	223,000
Duluth	70,005	436,851	961,805
Ft. William	449,884	358,973	12,194
Ft. Worth	.....	.....	1,600
Kansas City	41,600	73,600	11,200
Milwaukee	774,000	2,423,480	690,100
Minneapolis	1,279,370	3,183,670	1,463,340
Omaha	41,600	172,800	47,725
Peoria	292,600	415,600	124,600
Philadelphia	.....	4,606	.....
St. Joseph	8,750	24,500	1,750
San Francisco	562,623	633,938	357,787
Superior	9,244	213,175	500,764
Toledo	2,800	9,600	16,160
Vancouver	1,299	9,175	3,666
			5,522

Grain Movement

Reports on the movement of grain from farm to country elevator and movement from interior points are always welcome.

Altus, Okla., Apr. 10.—No grain in farmers' hands.—J. W. Bailey.

Atherton, Mo., Apr. 8.—No grain in farmers' hands.—Atherton Coal & Grain Co.

Haslet, Tex., Apr. 10.—No grain at all in farmers' hands.—Haslet Community.

College Corner, O., Apr. 8.—About 5% in farmers' hands.—R. N. Davis & Co.

Rossville, Kan., Apr. 12.—About 5% of grain remains in farmers' hands.—Berry Grain Co.

Benedict, Neb., Apr. 9.—Practically no grain in farmers' hands.—Farmers Grain Ass'n, C. W. Howard, Mgr.

Davis, Okla., Apr. 10.—Very small amount of last year's grain crop in this locality stored.—Davis Flour & Feed Co.

Aldo, Neb., Apr. 9.—Very little wheat and no corn or oats left. Have shipped in all feed grains this year.—W. W. Gallup.

Bertrand, Neb., Apr. 9.—Less than 10% of old wheat remains in farmers' hands, and no corn.—Bertrand Equity Exchange.

Allen, Tex., Apr. 10.—Grain in farmers' hands: Wheat, none; oats, 5% of last year's crop; corn, 10%.—Lyng & Stacy Grain Co.

Selkirk, Kan., Mar. 19.—Seems to be very little grain remaining in farmers' hands.—Collinwood Grain Co., H. VanDyke, agent.

Ashland, Neb., Apr. 9.—No grain left in farmers' hands. We have been shipping in grain for them all winter.—Farmers Union Grain Co.

Winchester, Ind., Mar. 27.—We have had very satisfactory receipts of corn all winter, until the last week or two these have almost totally dried up. We are now laying back some corn to take care of local demand. Might add that the bulk of our corn this winter has been shipped to Louisville and Cincinnati, finally finding its way to the distilleries.—Goodrich Bros. Co., C. C. Barnes.

Corn Movement in March

Receipts and shipments of corn at the various markets during March, compared with March, 1936, in bushels, were:

	Receipts	Shipments	
	1937	1936	1937
Baltimore	274,422	49,127	.....
Boston	270,824	.....	.....
Chicago	2,083,000	4,610,000	1,606,000
Duluth	.....	.....	4,950
Ft. William	.....	.....	9,416
Ft. Worth	94,500	145,500	190,500
Hutchinson	3,000	1,500	.....
Kan. City	892,500	1,752,000	562,500
Milwaukee	446,400	607,600	100,100
Minneapolis	369,220	680,680	177,270
Omaha	960,570	1,608,968	781,604
Peoria	1,188,000	2,088,300	296,800
Phil'd'lpa	1,050,054	38,907	.....
St. Joseph	223,500	715,500	64,500
St. Louis	2,015,000	2,473,500	925,500
San. Fran.	1,428	5,710	.....
Superior	1,463	2,838	.....
Toledo	154,000	446,250	39,100
Wichita	7,800	26,000	2,600
			1,300

Rye Movement in March

Receipts and shipments of rye at the various markets during March, compared with March, 1936, in bushels, were:

	Receipts	Shipments	
	1937	1936	1937
Baltimore	84,031	207,409	.....
Chicago	262,000	168,000	481,000
Duluth	123,850	383,848	49,500
Ft. William	36,867	68,680	.....
Kansas City	4,500	9,000	1,500
Milwaukee	70,750	79,240	37,650
Minneapolis	273,070	745,890	629,910
Omaha	54,600	92,400	52,584
Peoria	165,600	193,200	7,200
Philadelphia	1,489	171	.....
St. Joseph	.....	1,500	3,000
Superior	167,950	278,895	31,000
Toledo	26,600	24,000	25,985
Vancouver	.....	1,082	2,778
Wichita	.....	1,300	.....

St. Louis, Mo.—A car containing 140,070 lbs. of No. 3 yellow corn, from central Illinois, believed to be the largest carload of corn ever received at this market, arrived here recently and was bot by the Checkerboard Elevator Co.

Ottawa, Ont., Apr. 9.—Canadian wheat in store for the week ending Apr. 3 decreased 1,414,845 bus. compared with the previous week and 122,069,301 bus. when compared with the corresponding week in 1936. The amount in store including 4,591,534 bus. in rail transit was reported as 82,365,779 bus. compared with the revised figure of 83,780,624 bus. for the previous week and 204,435,080 bus. for the week ending Apr. 4, 1936. This last amount does not include rail in transit wheat. Wheat marketings in the Prairie Provinces for the week ending Mar. 26, 1937, amounted to 1,386,966 bus., a decrease of 35,435 bus. over the previous week when 1,422,401 bus. were marketed. During the corresponding week a year ago the receipts were 1,746,117 bus.—R. H. Coats, Dominion statistician.

Ft. William, Ont., Apr. 9.—Export clearances of Canadian wheat were down to quite small figures for the month of March. Out of a total of 7,549,638 bus., 5,209,638 bus. were shipped overseas and approximately 2,340,000 bus. were imported into the U. S. A. The Canadian visible supply of wheat has fallen to 82.3 millions compared with 210.7 millions a year ago. The totals will soon be the lowest in 7 years, and will continue to fall until the new crop movement commences. A fair volume of tonnage has been chartered for shipments on the Great Lakes and from St. Lawrence ports following the resumption of navigation. Freight rates at which charters have been made and the "going" rates quoted are as follows: Lake freight rates from Ft. William-Port Arthur to Montreal, 4½c; to bay ports, 1½c; to Toronto, 2c, and Milwaukee, 2½c per bushel wheat for opening of navigation and May shipments. Rates of 4c for June shipment to Montreal and 3½c for August are also reported.—E. A. Ursell, statistician.

The 1937 convention of the American Ass'n of Cereal Chemists will be held May 24 to 28 in the Nicolle Hotel, Minneapolis, Minn.

Wheat Movement in March

Receipts and shipments of wheat at the various markets during March, compared with March, 1936, in bushels, were:

	Receipts	Shipments	
	1937	1936	1937
Baltimore	32,128	1,496	.....
Boston	.....	8,600	.....
Chicago	51,700	413,000	1,316,000
Duluth	544,886	455,378	562,310
Ft. Wm.	1,895,947	4,813,166	107,513
Ft. Worth	110,200	176,400	315,000
Hutchinson	849,800	758,800	.....
Kan. City	2,635,000	2,753,600	2,295,855
Milwaukee	7,700	10,780	2,800
Min'polis	1,693,010	4,121,050	968,530
Omaha	629,378	556,329	575,225
Peoria	120,500	100,800	177,900
Philadelphia	62,204	37,012	55,422
St. Joseph	156,800	283,200	187,290
St. Louis	685,500	787,500	775,500
San. Fran.	208,600	270,000	.....
Superior	589,136	386,665	317,878
Toledo	654,000	819,000	146,465
Wichita	591,000	349,500	555,000
			493,500

Oats Movement in March

Receipts and shipments of oats at the various markets during March, compared with March, 1936, in bushels, were:

	Receipts	Shipments	
	1937	1936	1937
Baltimore	32,077	79,998	.....
Boston	12,800	5,600	.....
Chicago	464,000	2,361,000	1,759,000
Duluth	10,896	378,660	63,692
Ft. William	141,519	353,931	432,797
Ft. Worth	56,000	56,000	54,000
Kan. City	220,000	242,000	318,000
Milwaukee	49,720	164,930	41,800
Minneapolis	191,790	1,710,000	2,271,870
Omaha	948,000	460,000	1,364,762
Peoria	134,000	376,000	120,000
Philadelphia	41,089	68,259	.....
St. Joseph	220,000	920,000	52,000
St. Louis	852,000	1,370,500	685,500
San. Fran.	17,500	69,062	.....
Superior	7,380	38,161	51,093
Toledo	468,300	964,250	290,735
Vancouver	22,685	344,782	56,093
Wichita	3,000	4,500	1,500
			3,000

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Crop Reports

[Continued from page 285.]

Oklahoma City, Okla., Apr. 9.—The Apr. 1 condition of Oklahoma wheat was 73% of normal compared with 62% a year ago. The indicated production is 46,121,000 bus. compared with 27,520,000 bus. in 1936. Crop prospects are extremely good except in the Panhandle counties and the western counties on the Texas border, where dry weather and wind storms have resulted in a heavy abandonment of acreage.—U. S. Dept. of Ag.

Government Crop Report

Washington, D. C., Apr. 9.—Conditions on Apr. 1 indicate an abandonment of about 17 per cent, leaving about 47,500,000 acres of winter wheat for harvest. The acreage harvested in 1936 was 37,608,000 acres and the 5-year (1928-32) average was 39,724,000 acres.

Indicated production is 656,019,000 bus., against 519,013,000 in 1936 and the 1928-32 average of 623,220,000 bus.

Condition April 1—

	Average	1936	1937
	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
Winter wheat	78.9	68.5	73.8
Rye	82.3	72.4	71.4
Pasture	80.8	74.6	66.0

Winter Wheat

	Production		
	Condition April 1	Harvested	
	Average	Average	Indicated
State	1923-32	1937	1928-32
Ohio	73	75	31,335
Indiana	75	72	26,458
Illinois	76	71	30,674
Michigan	82	72	15,684
Missouri	79	75	20,343
Nebraska	82	63	54,169
Kansas	77	76	177,054
Oklahoma	80	73	55,145
Texas	80	73	41,410
Idaho	80	79	13,682
Colorado	77	61	13,051
Washington	78	54	28,545
Oregon	88	69	17,610
California	81	87	11,046
			14,909

Farmers' National Retrenching

At Peoria, Ill., the Riverside and Burlington elevators of the Farmers National Grain Corporation have been closed.

The Champaign and Pontiac offices are being closed.

At their meeting in Chicago the stockholders of the Farmers National Grain Corporation voted to discontinue the Washington lobby; and Mr. Thatcher, in charge, has found other employment.

The Farm Credit Administration refused the North Pacific Grain Growers a loan of \$570,000 for the purchase of Farmers National Grain Corporation stock; and at a meeting Mar. 25 of the North Pacific held at Spokane, Wash., it was voted unanimously to substitute a marketing agency of its own for that of the Farmers National. A com'ite appointed to make arrangements for financing the new marketing agency will report Apr. 26 at a recessed meeting of stockholders.

Corn Coming from South Africa

The extremely high prices for corn in the Missouri River markets are attracting corn from abroad.

South Africa has 20,000 tons of corn afloat for Montreal. A steamer has been chartered for 7,500 tons to be loaded in July-August, and another for 8,000 tons for September loading at Cape Town or Durban.

Several recent charters of steamships to load Argentine corn give charterer option of delivery in the United Kingdom or to North American Atlantic or Gulf Ports. Booking of the Hindustan, 3,242 tons net, was for corn to Atlantic seaboard.

After navigation opens the South African corn may be shipped by canal and lake to Chicago for delivery on May future contracts, while the flint corn from South America may go into immediate consumption.

Change Desirable in Corn Grading Sieve

The Grain Division of the Buro of Agricultural Economics still has under consideration the matter of changing the sieves used in grading corn.

A statement fairly reflecting the ideas of farmers, country shippers, grain receivers and terminal market elevator operators is that presented by Wm. H. McDonald, formerly a member of the Federal Grain Supervision, now operating terminal elevators, a member of the Grain Com'ite of the Chicago Board of Trade and President of the Cash Grain Ass'n.

A special com'ite of the cash grain interest of the Board of Trade was named to investigate the grading of corn; and its findings were reported by Mr. McDonald to the directors of the Board, as follows:

The com'ite's investigation disclosed that use of the present standards of grading corn, by employing the 12/64 sieve, has, to a great extent eliminated drying, thereby restricting our competitive market. The terminal elevators' buying power is one of great importance in creating competition. The great loss incurred by the use of the 12/64 sieve in grading, whereby large pieces of half kernels are classed as foreign material and cracked corn must necessarily come out of the prices paid to the producer.

The Board of Directors were concerned, and rightly so, that the change would not make a great hazard from the standpoint of storing corn and that the quality would be, for all purposes, equal to the quality now reflected in the present standards. I informed them that our investigation showed that the quality would be as good and better for every purpose, the recommendation including a special limit for the fine corn meal and flour dust present, which was objectionable from the standpoint of storage and all other purposes.

Proposal Once Approved by Government.—I pointed out that the government recommendation in 1933, to the grain trade, was identical with the recommendation made by the com'ite, with the exception that the com'ite had recommended a special limit for the corn meal and flour dust. I further pointed out that the recommendation by the government informed the trade that the change from the 12/64 sieve to the 10/64 sieve would reduce only slightly the quantity of pieces of kernels that pass thru the sieve to function as cracked corn, and they further stated that insofar as the Buro knows there is no experimental evidence to indicate that the proposed slight liberalization of these grade limits for cracked corn would increase the

hazard from heating of the corn when stored. The government's recommendation was based on nine years of experience in supervision and inspection of corn at all of the United States inspection points.

An Actual Test.—In order to substantiate the statements I made before the board of directors, I had the official Board of Trade Sampling Department obtain samples of nine cars of corn, loaded the past week from one of the local elevators. These nine cars of corn contained a large percentage of broken corn and corn meal. The official inspection on these nine cars stated the percentage to be a maximum of 12% and a minimum of 9%. The samples representing these nine cars were used to determine the percentage of foreign material and cracked corn by the use of the 12/64 sieve and the 10/64 sieve. It is of interest to note the variation by the use of the two sieves, the maximum being 2.2% and the minimum 1.9%. By the use of the 5/64 sieve corn meal and flour dust was found to be 2.2% to 4.2%. This information clearly indicates that the only difference in the use of the two sieves is that large pieces up to half kernels of corn remain in the corn.

Just a few weeks ago a representative of the Grain Division, Mr. Combs, presented information covering their investigation representing 41 cars of corn, giving comparative figures by the use of four different sized sieves. I will only include the two sieves in question, the 12/64 and the 10/64 sieve. The average foreign material and cracked corn, by the use of the 12/64 sieve, for the 41 cars was 3.11%, by using the 10/64 sieve the foreign material and cracked corn average was 1.92%, there being less foreign material and cracked corn by the use of the 10/64 sieve amounting to 1.19%. I call your attention to the fact that 39% of the 41 cars graded below No. 2 by the use of the 12/64 sieve, whereas only 12.2% would have graded below No. 2 by the use of the 10/64 sieve. It is important to note that 44% of these grading below No. 2 by the use of the 12/64 sieve, had less than 1% in excess of the total foreign material and cracked corn permitted in the grade of No. 2 corn and this 1% difference would be comprised largely of large pieces of broken kernels.

It has been contended that cracked corn and foreign material do not affect natural corn. While it is true that they do not affect natural corn to the same extent as kiln dried corn, there are times of course when it is a grading factor. In order to substantiate this statement I wish to read a letter directed to Mr. R. T. Miles, in Charge of Field Headquarters, Buro of Agricultural Economics, on Oct. 6, 1936, representing 50,000 bushels of natural corn fresh receipts during the month of September:

"The enclosed list represents the cars about which I talked to you just a few days ago in regard to foreign material.

"The greater part of this corn was fresh arrivals during the last few days of the September delivery. There were, however, 18,000 bushels of No. 1 yellow corn that we moved from the Belt Elevator to the Calumet Elevator which graded No. 2 on the out-loading on account of foreign material.

"None of this corn has been kiln dried, neither had it been transferred, therefore, it had the minimum handling that is possible to get the grain in a position for delivery. Before placing this corn in the regular elevator for delivery, we followed our usual practice of a light screening to remove the fine particles of foreign substance present. You will note that practically all of the cars approached the maximum percent of cracked corn and foreign material permitted in the grade of No. 2, there being three cars that exceeded the limit and had to be taken back and screened.

"Also wish to call your attention that the fine meal present was only a trace, in practically every instance the character of the cracked corn being large pieces.

"Trust this information may be helpful to you in conveying our views on the question of sieving."

This is conclusive evidence that the slight liberalization of the grades by the use of the 10/64 sieve would not increase the hazard for storage and would be of little significance to the corn industry and practically no significance to the livestock feeder.



Wm. P. Carroll, Chicago, Ill., Deceased.
In charge of education work of Federal
Grain Supervision.

Scale Men Meet

Approximately 100 members and guests were registered, and 153 were present at the annual luncheon at the 21st annual convention of the National Scale Men's Ass'n on March 23-24-25, 1937, at the Roosevelt Hotel, Pittsburgh, Pa.

The afternoon session of the first day was devoted to informal discussions. The first subject discussed was that of a proposed revision of the formal specifications for hand-operated and automatic grain hopper scales. This was introduced by M. J. J. Harrison, speaking as chairman of the com'ite to which the subject has been assigned in the Association of American Railroads.

According to Mr. Harrison, that Ass'n's Com'ite on Weighing, gratified with the favorable reception accorded the recent AAR pamphlet entitled "Scales," had decided to sponsor a similar publication covering grain-weighing scales. In considering the matter, question had been raised as to reissuing the 1919 specifications without change, or rewriting them. The matter had been referred to Mr. Harrison's com'ite for critical review and such action toward revision as the circumstances might warrant. It was brought out that the AAR-AREA com'ite was desirous of receiving any and all comments and assistance which the NSMA might be able to furnish, and to this end Mr. Harrison suggested that a collaborating committee be formed within the NSMA for the purpose named. A motion so to proceed was duly carried, and the following were later appointed after the incoming president of the NSMA took office: C. F. Hawkinson, chairman; H. H. Alfrey, N. C. Webster, C. B. Smith, and C. A. King.

Harry M. Roeser, speaking as chairman of the AREA scale sub-committee, discussed the current revision of specifications for two-section scales, and said, "The principal revisions

consist essentially of editorial detailed arrangement of the old specifications in more logical order. The permissible loading on cast iron has been increased, but on steel the permissible loading has been decreased." Mr. Roeser then moved that the same com'ite, which is appointed to collaborate in the revision of the specifications for grain hopper scales, be instructed to advise the scale sub-com'ite of the AREA what this Ass'n desires in the way of additional changes in the specifications for two-section railway track scales.

The next subject discussed was that of licensing scale repairmen. After much discussion, a motion was carried instructing the resolutions com'ite to prepare and present at the executive session a resolution recording the NSMA as favoring making scale repairmen subject to examination and permit by duly constituted authority.

OFFICERS elected for the ensuing year are:

Pres., C. R. Letzkus; vice pres., J. E. Woodland; sec'y-treas., R. O. Rask; executive com'ite, H. O. Hem, chairman, H. M. Batcheller, J. G. McCarty, Harry Mayer; membership com'ite, H. H. Russell, chairman, H. C. Propst, Geo. B. MacGregor; sergeant-at-arms, J. J. Cunningham.

The next convention will be held in Chicago.

Will Gold Price Be Cut?

Gold imports during January were \$121,336,000; in the year 1936, \$1,144,117,000; 1935, \$1,740,979,000; 1934, \$1,186,671,000. The excess of merchandise exports over imports in the same three calendar years was only \$748,366,000. Deducting this from the \$3,989,515,000 gold imported leaves \$3,241,000,000 accumulated as the result of the Washington administration paying more for gold

than it is worth in other parts of the world.

Opinion seems to be gaining ground that the \$35 per ounce buying price set by Washington is too high. If lowered arbitrarily the effect will be to reduce prices of commodities including grain. Something will have to be done about it, since February and March imports of gold continue excessive, and suspicion is held in certain quarters that Russia contemplates dumping its gold on the Washington administration.

April rumors that Washington may reduce the price paid, will, of course, only accelerate the rush to sell before the reduction takes place.

Heating After Inspection at Buyer's Risk

L. J. Dill Grain Co., plaintiff, v. Harper Grain Co., defendant, before arbitration com'ite of the Grain and Feed Dealers National Ass'n, composed of F. J. Schonhart, Carl J. B. Currie and O. P. Hall.

A car of corn, Santa Fe 26325, arrived at Pittsburgh Mar. 13, 1936, and was graded by the Grain & Hay Exchange that day as No. 4 yellow, 52 lbs., 18.6% moisture.

On Mar. 23 the Harper Grain Co., which had the car bought on a contract made Mar. 12 wired Dill Grain Co. car was heating and asked for disposition. Harper Grain Co. later handled the corn and assessed a discount of 3 cents per bushel, because the contract read "official outturn weights and grades." The arbitration com'ite said:

In respect to this contention this com'ite finds itself in disagreement with the defendants. The term, "official outturn weights and grades," is a term commonly used in the grain trade, but cannot be allowed to come into conflict with association rules, nor can its possible abuses be countenanced. Seller's responsibility must be limited and the association rules have fixed this limit at 48 hours from date of first inspection.

This com'ite, therefore, after careful and thorough consideration of all the evidence, finds for the plaintiff in the amount of \$44.60. The cost of this arbitration is assessed against the defendant.

Gladstone Opens New Elevator

The 35,000 bu. of the Farmers Union Elevator Co., at Gladstone, Stark County, N. D., is of modern design, well built of cribbing on a reinforced concrete slab foundation. The site is on the Northern Pacific railroad.

The structure is 30x35 ft. on the ground, cribbed to a height of 55 ft. with 5 ft. of center cribbing. It is divided into 14 bins, including 6 deep bottom bins on the sides, 6 overhead bins, and 2 hanging bins. The work floor is 13x30 ft.

Attached to the side of the elevator is a 16x52 ft. driveway. Adjoining the driveway is a 14x24 ft. two room office. The entire structure is covered with 26 gauge galvanized iron and the same weight of galvanized standing seam roofing.

Equipment and machinery consist of a 20 ton Fairbanks dump scale with 26x9 ft. deck located in the driveway; an 8 bu. Richardson automatic scale in the cupola; two stands of elevators carrying 11x6 in. Salem buckets on 12 in. rubber covered leg belts pulled by totally enclosed fan cooled Fairbanks motors thru Strong-Scott head drives. Grain is directed to bins thru a double distributor. In the driveway it is dumped with the aid of a Strong-Scott pneumatic truck lift. The elevator and a 16x30 ft. iron-clad warehouse were built by the Hogenson Construction Co., which started work on the project last December.

The Farmers Union Elevator Co.'s manager, John J. Loh, Pres. John Sabo, and Sec'y Lorenz Dassinger, were hosts for a big gathering of farmers and elevator operators, with free movies, speaking, lunching and dancing at a grand opening of the elevator on Apr. 3.



New Elevator at Gladstone, N. D.

Grain Carriers

Steamship lines are objecting to the rail carriers' proposed rate of $57\frac{1}{2}$ c per 100 lbs. on soybean meal from Illinois to the Pacific Coast.

Toronto, Ont.—A bill authorizing government control of Canadian grain freight rates on the Great Lakes was defeated in the Canadian senate.

Washington, D. C.—Grain and grain products were loaded into 28,245 cars during the week ended Mar. 27, compared with 29,566 cars during the same week a year ago.—Ass'n of American Railroads.

Chicago, Ill.—Present reduced rates on grain from Indiana and Illinois points to Trunk Line territory due to expire June 30, 1937, have been extended to June 30, 1938. These rates apply on tonnage destined east.

Chicago, Ill.—A steady demand for small tonnage to take wheat from the head of the lakes to Scandinavia had raised the asking rate of shipowners to 30c per hundred pounds before the close of March. Previous rates had stood at 26c.

Chicago's first grain shipment by lake this season is expected to leave Apr. 13, a 414-ft. steamship lying at Milwaukee having been chartered Apr. 8 by the Washburn-Crosby Co. to load 230,000 bus. of wheat for Buffalo at $2\frac{3}{4}$ c.

Railroads ordered 27,613 freight cars during the first quarter of 1937, an increase of 210 per cent over the 8,913 freight cars ordered in the first three months of 1936. This will effect a reduction in the loss of grain shipped by rail.

In No. 27189, Sioux City Seed Co. v. C. & N. W., the complaint against rates on clover seed from Norfolk, Neb., Milwaukee, Wis., and Carroll, Ia., to Sioux City, Kansas City, Marysville, O., Peoria, and Minneapolis, has been dismissed.

Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., Apr. 5.—The 4,500 h.p. Chief Wawatam, one of the largest ice breakers on the Great Lakes, is speeding opening of navigation on the St. Mary's river, having been chartered by the vesselmen.

Chicago, Ill.—The world's largest truck depot is to be built here by Truck Depot, Inc., at a cost of \$500,000 to handle simultaneously 210 tractor-trailer units from both sides of a platform 1,050 ft. long, thru the center of which will run two dock trains interchanging freight.

The reduction of $5\frac{1}{2}$ cents per 100 pounds in the rates on grain, grain products and grain by-products to points in the United States east of Buffalo, Pittsburgh, etc., for domestic consumption, which originally became effective July 1, 1934, has been again extended to expire with June 30, 1938.

Washington, D. C.—Western railroads have petitioned the Interstate Commerce Commission to allow three free stops in transit on grain, exclusive of the stop for inspection. The stops would be for storage, milling, and conditioning. Two stops now allowed are considered insufficient to permit free flow of grain in commerce.

Fort William, Ont., Apr. 7.—Ice still holds from Port Arthur to Royale, ice breaker nine miles out encountering 33-inch ice. Ice is still solid at Port McNicholl on Georgian Bay; new ice at Owen Sound is breaking up. On Lake Erie all harbors are open and there was practically no ice on the Canadian side west of Cleveland.

Washington, D. C.—The railrate hearing on the rigid rate-break ruling handed down by the I.C.C. in western trunk lines ter-

ritory and effective July 31, 1935, which began in Kansas City, Mar. 3, moved to Washington Mar. 30. Grain transit advantages of interior points over terminals at rate break points are involved.

Kansas City, Mo.—Railroads have announced a 1c per cwt., minimum \$6.30 per car, rate for cross-town switching of grain products for single line movement, effective on or about May 1, to expire Dec. 31, 1937. The new rates are a marked reduction, making a minimum of \$12.60 per car for a two-line movement.

Montreal, Que.—An agreement between the Canadian Pacific and the Canadian National Railways and 18 labor unions, effected late in March, settled the wage dispute that threatened for several weeks to cause a general strike. The agreement provides for gradual restoration of a 10 per cent pay cut to be completed by the close of March, 1938.

Kansas City, Mo.—Strenuous efforts are being made by terminal market interests to win a decision on the Missouri River rate-break case in time to use the transit privileges, for which they are fighting, on this season's wheat crop. The Interstate Commerce Commission is pushing its hearings, begun Mar. 3 here, and shifted to Washington on Mar. 27.

Oklahoma City, Okla.—Proportional rates on imported corn from Gulf ports to middlewestern territory, published in SWL tariff No. 238, effective Mar. 20, and due to expire Apr. 30, have been extended to expire Sept. 1, 1937. The rate on foreign corn shipped from New Orleans to Kansas City on a St. Louis combination is $3\frac{1}{2}$ c per cwt. compared with the regular rate at 36c.

Chicago, Ill.—While vessel owners are asking 3c per bu. on grain Chicago to Buffalo, and 4c per bu. Duluth to Buffalo, and the Canadian ship owners pool has initially indicated it will hold for a rate of 6 cents per bu. Fort William to Montreal, weak spots have appeared. An Apr. 6 report here credited the steamer Mariposa and the barge Tyrone with being chartered for immediate loading here at between $2\frac{3}{4}$ c and 3c a bu.

Fort Worth, Tex.—Because it would bring on irreparable injury to the state of Texas, in that it would throw the regulation of the trucking industry into a state of confusion difficult to imagine," Federal Judge James Wilson denied the application of several trucking companies, hauling grain, fruit and other commodities interstate, for a restraining order to prevent enforcement of Texas' 7,000-lb. maximum load limit law. A hearing on the application began Mar. 29.

Opposition to proposed legislation for Governmental reorganization, particularly as it affects the Interstate Commerce Commission, is voiced in the report of the National Industrial Traffic League's special com'ite to consider the President's report on "reorganization of the Executive Departments of the Federal Government," of which R. C. Fulbright is chairman, which has been sent out as a circular to all the members of the League by its executive sec'y, Edward F. Lacey.

The C. & N. W. Ry. has asked the Interstate Commerce Commission to permit transit on wheat at Minneapolis, when from Missouri River markets. A one-factor proportional rate is desired, of $25\frac{1}{2}$ c per 100 lbs. to Chicago, Peoria, Milwaukee, Joliet, Manitowoc, Kewanee, Wis., and Manistique and Mackinaw City, Mich., when for destination east of the Illinois-Indiana state line. Petitioners point out it would aid the milling industry of Minneapolis where the flour production in 1919 was 17,500,890 bbls., against 6,636,159 bbls. in 1935.

During the decade 1916 to 1926 railroad traffic handled per employee increased only 9 per cent, while average annual compensa-

tion per employee increased 85 per cent, relatively more than nine times as much. This extreme divergence between employee "productivity" and compensation, accounts for several important things. It explains why, although freight rates were 55 per cent higher in 1926 than in 1916, and gross earnings per employee 65 per cent greater, the average return earned on investment was substantially smaller. Wages of railroad labor are excessive as compared with any other industry.

Claims for Decline in Market Price

At the request of fruit shippers the general com'ite of the freight claim division has amended paragraph 4 of article 5 of its principles and practices, making it easier to recover for loss due to decline in market value during delay. The paragraph as amended reads:

"Carriers will not assume liability for alleged market decline at point from which diversion or reconsignment is made unless the property changes ownership at such diversion or reconsignment point and there is a proven loss based on the difference between the reasonable market value of the property at that point on date shipment should have arrived and the reasonable market value on date it did arrive; provided that in no event shall payment exceed the actual loss sustained as shown by the original record of sale, or certified copy of same, one of which must be filed in support of claim."

Drouth Rates Extended

Continued abnormal conditions in drouth stricken sections of the west has led the Interstate Commerce Commission to approve a 60 day extension of the drouth emergency rates to designated sections in Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Wyoming and Nebraska over some rail lines, a 45 day extension over others. These rates were previously scheduled to expire Mar. 31. The rates effective are two-thirds of the proportional or local rates applicable on hay, concentrates, coarse grains, mixed feeds, and mixed feed ingredients; and 50 per cent of the regular rates for hay and straw and other roughages.

Removed from the list of Nebraska counties sharing in the reduced rates are: Banner, Buffalo, Chase, Cheyenne, Dawson, Deuel, Dundy, Nemaha, Pawnee, Scotts Bluff, Garden, Hager, Johnson, Keith, Kimball, Lincoln, Morrill, Otoe, Richardson.

In Wyoming the following counties have been taken off the drouth rate list: Campbell, Crook, Hot Springs, Platte, Western, Converse, Goshen, Niobrara, Sheridan.

All Montana, North Dakota and South Dakota counties are continued on the drouth rate list until expiration of the extension.

A 30 day extension of the reduced rates applying to drouth counties in Missouri, Oklahoma, New Mexico, and Kansas, expiring Mar. 31, was also asked in the original request of the drouth com'ite of the federal Department of Agriculture, but apparently failed to receive approval.

Mills ground 314,464,302 bus. of wheat during the 8 months prior to Mar. 1, against 308,816,038 bus. in the corresponding period of 1935-36, as reported by the Bureau of the Census. The number of mills reporting decreased from 1,096 to 1,083, representing about 95 per cent of the wheat flour output.

According to Broomhall we have to go back to 1921 to find Argentine markets as strong compared to American new crop wheat as at present. The virtual assurance that the foreign demands for wheat will extend into new crop and make for liberal exports of our southwest wheat, offsets improvement in our crop outlook.—Hulburd, Warren & Chandler.

Grain and Feed Trade News

Reports of new firms, changes, deaths and failures; new elevators, feed mills, improvements, fires, casualties and accidents are solicited.

ARIZONA

Casa Grande, Ariz.—An alfalfa plant is under construction here by the Phoenix Flour Mills, two miles east of town on the Tucson Highway. The building to house the mill proper will be of brick and concrete, and warehouses and other buildings will have sheet metal walls. The product manufactured in the local mill will be used by the company in its feed mills as an ingredient in cow and chicken feeds.

ARKANSAS

Stuttgart, Ark.—The 70,000-bu. elevator and 50,000-bu. warehouse for sacked grain recently erected for the Hartz-Thorell Supply Co. are provided with up-to-date equipment, including a grain cleaner, a 20-ton scale with a 9x34-foot platform, and a head drive powered by a 10-hp. motor and provided with an automatic back stop.

CALIFORNIA

Newhall, Cal.—The Potter Milling Co. has its new feed mill here in operation.

Woodland, Cal.—J. H. Sawyers has bot the feed business of the Woodland Feed & Fuel Co.

Galt, Cal.—Remodeling work has been completed on the building known locally as the McEnerney Warehouse, in which the Peerless Milling Co. is installing a mill and a feed store.

San Francisco, Cal.—Warren & Enos is the name of a new partnership recently formed by Harry F. Enos and Eugene R. Warren, for years with the Schuler-O'Connell Grain Co. Offices of the new firm, which will deal in grain, have been established in the Merchants Exchange Bldg.

CANADA

Winnipeg, Man.—The net profit of the Reliance Grain Co., of this city, for the year 1936 was \$254,717, after depreciation and bond interest, compared with \$93,754 in 1935. Earnings were \$1.24 per common share, after deducting \$139,000 for preferred stock dividends.

Port Arthur, Ont.—Contract for the construction of the new concrete 125,000-bu. workhouse to the elevator of the Gillespie Grain Co. (Manitoba Pool Elvtr. No. 2) reported in the Mar. 10 Journals to be built soon, has been let to the Carter-Halls-Aldinger Co. C. D. Howe, Ltd., is the engineer for the construction of the workhouse.

Winnipeg, Man.—At a luncheon given by members of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange in honor of LeRoy D. Godfrey, a member of that body for 13 years and who has been transferred here by Parker & Graff, whom he represented here, to the firm's Chicago office, succeeding Frank G. Coe, deceased, Mr. Godfrey was presented with a traveling bag, as a token of the esteem of his associates. He had once served on the council of the local exchange.

Fort William, Ont.—Fort William and Port Arthur elevator superintendents and managers met Mar. 6 and formed Chapter No. 3 of the Society of Grain Elvtr. Superintendents of North America. S. S. Orstad, second vice-pres. of the society, chairman, led organization proceedings. Elected to head the local chapter were M. Frank Beyer, pres.; P. McCallum, first vice-pres.; Percy C. Poulton, second vice-pres., and John A. Campbell, sec'y.

Ft. William, Ont.—James Edward Bryan, a well known resident of this city, died suddenly from a heart attack, Mar. 19, altho he had apparently been in good health. He was 63 years of age. Born in England, he came to Canada when he was 15 years old, coming to this city 40 years ago and employed for a time at the Consolidated Elvtr. Later he joined the staff of the Canadian Government Elvtr., where he worked until his retirement four years ago.

COLORADO

Holyoke, Colo.—The Holyoke Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. has appointed L. L. Yowell, former manager of the Maywood Equity Exchange, Maywood, Neb., manager of its plant, which consists of an elevator, mill, cream station and automobile service station.

Leadville, Colo.—R. J. Donnen, aged 87 years, at one time an associate of former Senator Samuel D. Nicholson in the grain and hay business here, died at his home in Ft. Morgan, Colo., Mar. 16, as the result of a fall. Mr. Donnen served on the city council at both Leadville and Ft. Morgan, where he moved in 1912.

Denver, Colo.—O. R. Millen complained against the Intermountain Elvtr. Co. in a matter of weights; and the Denver Grain Exchange Ass'n expelled the elevator company, which now brings suit for \$25,000 damages and reinstatement, alleging it was not served with a copy of the complaint nor given a fair hearing before any comitee of the ass'n.

ILLINOIS

Tolono, Ill.—A new corn sheller has been added to the equipment of August Holsinger's feed mill.

Atwood, Ill.—Shonkwiler & Sons have opened a feed mill in their building and will do custom grinding and seed cleaning.

Dixon, Ill.—The Dixon Grain & Feed Co. recently installed a new heavy duty Soweigh Dump Scale at its elevator.

Langham (Verona p. o.), Ill.—The M. T. Welsh Elvtr. is installing a direct-connected Clow-Winter Geared Head Drive.

La Prairie, Ill.—The La Prairie Elvtr. Co. is improving its equipment by adding a new heavy duty Soweigh Dump Scale.

East St. Louis, Ill.—Operations were resumed at the local feed plant of the Allied Mills, Inc., on Apr. 5, following a recent strike.

Effner (Sheldon p. o.), Ill.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has appointed Roy McCormick manager of its elevator, succeeding Gilbert Johnson, resigned.

Lostant, Ill.—John McLuckie, manager of the Lostant Grain Co., operator of two elevators here, is slated for candidate for mayor of his city.—G.H.R.

Clifton, Ill.—The Clifton Grain Co.'s building is undergoing repairs, including a new roof and new sheathing, entirely of metal. George Saathoff has the contract.

Elwood, Ill.—James Tyler, operator of the south elevator here, plans to build a four car garage north of his elevator—building to be 24 x 40 x 10, with lumber shed attached on one side.—G.H.R.

Roseville, Ill.—Isaac C. Pratt, owner of the Pratt Grain Co., manager of the Pratt Seed Farms and manager and owner of the Pratt Seed Co., died Mar. 16, following an illness of two months. He was 46 years of age.

East St. Louis, Ill.—Due to a strike, local feed manufacturing plants were closed Mar. 27, employees being unable to work in either offices or plants. The strike was of short duration, a tentative settlement being arranged in a day or two.

Springfield, Ill.—The senate revenue comitee has reported favorably the Loughran chain store licensing bill, assessing every merchant in Illinois 50 cents a year as a privilege tax, and \$25, the chains being scaled up to \$1,000 for a single unit.

Magnolia, Ill.—If approval is given by the Interstate Commerce Commission of abandonment of the R. T. & N. R. R. elevators at Magnolia, Porterfield (D. G. Judd) and Custer (Farmers Co-op. Ass'n) will be left without rail service.—G.H.R.

Cullom, Ill.—Cullom Co-op. Grain Co. has decided to revamp the old north elevator into a modern coal-tipple elevator, electrically operated. Work will start shortly. It is planned to tear off the driveway, cupola and other attachments and use the cribbed bins for storage.—G.H.R.

West McHenry, Ill.—Wm. Spencer, proprietor of the McHenry Flour Mills, contemplates placing vapor proof globes throughout his mill and attached grain elevator. All electric light wiring is already in conduit, but all drop-cords will be eliminated and lights placed right up in the ceiling.—G.H.R.

Missal (Streator P. O.), Ill.—Missal Farmers Grain Co. has recently placed electric light, in conduit, with vapor proof globes, in its elevator. Lights have also been extended to the office just east of elevator. Compressor on work-floor, has been belted to a 1 1/2 h.p. fully-enclosed motor, formerly operated off line shaft.—G.H.R.

Wenona, Ill.—The grain trade of the Streator territory held a meeting at the Stanton Hotel, this city, on Apr. 8, dinner being served at 6:30. Among a number of subjects of importance to the country elevator that were discussed, the most important was the itinerant trucker bill, H. B. 237, now before the state legislature.

Hennepin, Ill.—Sheriff Ellena trapped two men as they loaded stolen clover seed into a sedan bearing a Missouri license on a lonely road seven miles east of Hennepin, on Mar. 29. Of late there has been a wave of seed and harness robberies in this county and the sheriff charged that these two men were responsible for all of them.

Macomb, Ill.—The Farmers Grain, Fuel & Supply Co. plans to erect a new elevator on the site now occupied by the old elevator which has been in service for more than 40 years and which will be taken down. The new building will be about 75 feet high, on a foundation 24x32 feet, of frame construction, covered with sheet metal. H. L. Mummert is manager of the elevator.

Symerton, Ill.—Driveway of the South elevator here, operated by the Symerton Grain & Lumber Co., has been lowered 8 inches and two new grates installed. One Keweenaw Lift platform has been installed between the grates, thus serving both legs. Double 2 x 12 inch stringers with 3 inch plank floor, with steel wheel-tread wearing plates now serve the truck traffic.—G.H.R.

Decatur, Ill.—E. W. Jokisch, Sr., a local grain dealer for more than 42 years, died at his home in this city Mar. 18, having been ill with heart trouble since January. Since 1922 Mr. Jokisch had owned and operated a grain office in the Suffern Bldg. He was an active leader in the Republican party and served in many offices. At one time he owned elevators at Boody and Blackland (Boody p. o.), Ill.

Littleton, Ill.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. sold at auction, on Mar. 13, the Littleton elevator, ground and all equipment to John Burnham, of Doddsville (r. d. Industry), Ill., for \$1,060. The Farmers Co. is retiring from business. Mr. Burnham later sold the elevator to Vivian Horner, who, in turn, sold it to Robert Lambert, who has hired James Little, former manager for the Farmers Co., to manage and operate the business.

Parkland, Ill.—C. R. Louie, former manager of the Farmers' Elevator Co.'s elevator at New Berlin, Ill., recently purchased under contract the elevator known as the north elevator No. 2 at this point from W. W. Dewey & Sons, of Peoria, Ill. Mr. Louie has been receiving his mail R. R. No. 2, Manitowoc, Ill. It is understood he intends making some improvements upon the elevator before the coming season. His new holding consists of an elevator, gasoline power operated, a small ear corn crib and a fairly modern grain office.—G.H.R.

The GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL

Springfield, Ill.—H. B. 289 is a state Robinson-Patman Act, following the general lines of the Federal act and also providing that any person injured by any violation may maintain an action in any state court and be entitled to recover threefold damages, including costs of suit and reasonable attorney's fee.

Peoria, Ill.—It is reported that Charles P. Cummings, who was manager of the Farmers National Grain Corp.'s elevator here, the Burlington, which was closed last month, as reported in the Mar. 24 Journals, will enter the grain business here on his own account after a month's rest in California.

Rutland, Ill.—John Cleary has installed at his elevator a new feed room in the coalshed, south of elevator. Plans are for a new 20-ton beam scale in the office, with 9 x 22 foot platform, as soon as the weather breaks. If 1937 proves profitable the old coalshed may be torn down and a new building built to replace same—G.H.R.

Custer (Varna P. O.), Ill.—The Farmers Co-op. Ass'n, head office Varna, has decided to dispose of its local elevator to a wrecking concern. The uncertainty of the R. T. & N. (Putman R. R.) and the need for extensive repairs to this property, has caused the board of directors to take this action. The modern elevator at Varna makes it possible to handle all the grain formerly requiring the two elevators.—G.H.R.

Manhattan, Ill.—Work is expected soon to start upon the electrification of the Manhattan Grain Co.'s plant here. It is planned to install a motor in the power house, retaining the gasoline engine as auxiliary power. A new 20-ton beam scale with new platform is also planned at the office of the Wabash elevator and a new power unit will be installed in the I. C. power house, operating this plant. Plans also call for renailing sheeting and repainting elevator.—G.H.R.

Earlville, Ill.—Extensive improvements are under way at the office and seed warehouse of the Earlville Farmers Co-op. Elevator Co. A new basement has been dug under the frame section, furnace heat will be installed, a new chimney to serve same. A new 20-ton beam scale with 9 x 22 foot platform, will replace the present scale, running water will be installed, also an inside toilet. Also to be installed is a fireproof vault, 6 x 7 x 9 foot. Upon completion this will be one of the most modern grain elevator offices in this section.—G.H.R.

Arrowsmith, Ill.—Earl M. Bane has made several changes to his elevator property here and has a few more under his belt. He completely remodeled his ear corn-crib building west of his elevator. He has placed the driveway thru the center from north to south instead of east to west. Trucks pull in from the north and back out at ground level; 12 foot driveway, with Hiker Leg, 14 x 7 inch cups, chainbelt operated by small 5 h.p. motor. Leg 50 feet high. The middle elevator has been painted. A new office and a 20-ton beam scale with platform 9 x 22 feet on the site of old office are being considered.—G.H.R.

Peoria, Ill.—Joseph P. Wilke saw 40 years of service in the Burlington Elvtr., which he closed last month for the Farmers National Grain Corp. because of lack of business. Mr. Wilke began his career with the Burlington Elvtr. on Mar. 4, 1897, prior to which time he had been employed six months with Union Elvtr. No. 2, which burned and was replaced by the Burlington. Mr. Wilke is federally licensed, and has managed all of the string of elevators in this region and also at Fostoria, O., formerly operated by the Farmers National. He served 22 years as a member of the Peoria Board of school inspectors and was a charter member of the Peoria Recreation Commission.

Garfield, Ill.—Extensive repairs on the Garfield Grain & Coal Co.'s elevator under the management of Mr. Reinmann, who has been over 31 years here, have resulted in complete electrification and the junking of the gasoline engine power unit. A new fully-enclosed 7½ h.p. motor now operates the main leg, a 5 h.p. operates the car-puller and a 2 h.p. operates the compressor. A 5 h.p. is planned this spring upon the other two legs, in the oat storage section. Electric lights have been installed, in conduit, with vapor proof globes. Timken roller-bearings have also been installed upon the main elevator leg. A new manlift to cupola, the elimination of the old transmission rope drive, has added much in modernizing this plant.—G.H.R.

Perdueville (Paxton P. O.), Ill.—Plans are being considered by the Perdueville Elvtr. Co. to completely electrify its plant. The gasoline engine unit will be junked and two 7½-h.p., fully-enclosed, roller bearing, head drive motors will be installed on each leg. New SKF roller bearings will be substituted on the heads. A small 2-h.p., fully-enclosed, roller bearing motor will be placed on the hoist-compressor. Controls will be placed on the workfloor, the installation being of the superior type. It is hoped to have improvements completed in time for this coming crop—G.H.R.

El Paso, Ill.—The El Paso Elvtr. Co. has just completed improvements to its I. C. house here. An addition has been added to the east side of the elevator, housing a new leg, 16 inch 5-ply belt with 15 x 7½ inch cups, operated by 7½-h.p. fully-enclosed roller bearing motor in cupola. A new Western roller bearing shelter has been installed, operated by 30-h.p. fully-enclosed motor, sheave driven, and a new cleaner, driven by small 5-h.p. fully-enclosed motor, sheave driven. Two new Western truck-lifts, have been installed, one in each driveway (old and new), power all in conduit, superior installation, controls all in new section, on workfloor. Cob and dust house attached to building. Two man-lifts, one each section operating. Manager Remmers has just completed arrangements for the installation of a new 20-ton Howe Beam Scale, platform 9 x 24 feet in the office building and plans to move the old 10-ton scale to the T. P. & W. elevator at this station.—G.H.R.

CHICAGO NOTES

Louis A. Hurd, for seven years with Faroll Bros., is now with Moore, McLean & Co., Board of Trade members, in the capacity of customers' man.

Parker & Graff have transferred LeRoy D. Godfrey from Winnipeg, Man., to this city to have charge of the firm's Chicago office, succeeding the late Frank G. Coe.

The Wabash Railway Co. is planning a special train from Chicago for grain men attending the convention May 10 and 11 of the Illinois Grain Dealers Ass'n at Decatur.

On Apr. 3 the Chicago Board of Trade was 89 years old, having been organized on Apr. 3, 1848, by 82 pioneer merchants of the city. Like Moses of old, its "eye is not dimmed, nor its natural force abated." More power to it!

The Chicago Grain Corporation, as chartered over a year ago, has been dissolved and reincorporated by Jas. Norris, and Robert J. Hanley of the Norris Grain Co., to operate all the elevators of the defunct Rosenbaum Grain Corp.

By a vote of 320 to 146, Apr. 8, members of the Board of Trade defeated a change in Rule 295. Deliveries on contract will continue to be governed by the grades of the state grain inspection department at time of execution of contract.

E. A. Pierce & Co. were ordered by the arbitration comitee of the Board of Trade to pay a claim of \$41,800 by a customer, Otto Medenier, based on orders and confirmations, altho the books of the firm showed a loss on the transactions.

Albert J. Smith died recently. His health had not been very good for some time. He was an alderman in Evanston. Only a few weeks before his death he transferred his membership in the Board of Trade to his son, Albert J. Smith, Jr. Many years ago he was chief of the Board of Trade police, and earned renown as an entertainer with dialect stories. He purchased a membership and resigned as police chief, and went with Faroll Bros. on their 'phone.

Board of Trade memberships are selling at \$5,405, net to buyer, an advance of \$50 over the previous sale.

The Board of Trade Fellowship Club held its annual election of officers on Mar. 26, with the following results: Pres., Otto Bitterlich; vice-pres., Walter Mooney; financial sec'y, George Martin; treas., Arthur Weinert, and recording sec'y, William C. Eaton.

Nelson Noble has been appointed head of the soybean division of Swift & Co., and will have charge of the Champaign properties now under construction. He has been associated with the company for 25 years. Assisting him will be Frank Leathers, who formerly traveled Indiana territory for the company. The plant is expected to have crushing capacity for between 700,000 and 1,000,000 bus. of soybeans annually.

Sidney H. Warner, a former member of the Chicago Board of Trade, died on Mar. 29 at his home in Los Angeles, Cal., at the age of 74 years. Mr. Warner was born in Mendota, Ill., and entered the grain commission business at the age of 19. He became a member of the firm of Warner & Wilbur, which was established by his father and a partner in 1879. The firm operated until Sidney Warner's retirement in 1924.

New members of the Chicago Board of Trade are: LeRoy D. Godfrey, formerly of Winnipeg, Man.; Seymour Scheer, New York City trader. Memberships transferred: Albert J. Smith; Arthur K. Munson; Estate of William B. Hibbs; Harold W. Davis; Estate of Luther S. Dickey, Jr.; A. Donald Lazerus; Edward J. Gorman; Thomas F. Welch; Alfred V. Booth; Robert F. McGurn; Estate of Edwin A. Doern; Estate of Frank G. Coe.

William P. Carroll, an outstanding figure in the grain standardization work of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, died at his home in this city, Apr. 2, at the age of 63 years, from a heart attack following influenza. Mr. Carroll began his career with the department of agriculture in 1906, as a special agent in grain standardization, entering the Federal grain supervision service at its inception in 1916, serving as grain supervisor in charge of the Chicago district office and as division supervisor of the Great Lakes division from 1923 to 1933. Since the beginning of 1936 he had had charge of educational work of the Federal grain supervision division.

INDIANA

Arcadia, Ind.—I will build more storage to my plant.—J. G. Winders.

Mansfield (r.f.d. Carbon), Ind.—Leland Adams and Ray Beals have bought the Curby Flour Mill.

Harrisville (Union City p.o.), Ind.—The Pierce Elvtr. Co. will install a new 20-ton scale.—L.

Indianapolis, Ind.—Notice of the dissolution of the Central States Elvtr. Corp. has been published.

Greencastle, Ind.—The Putnam County Farm Bureau has installed a Blue Streak Corn Cutter and Grader.

Cutler, Ind.—The Cutler Co-op. Elvtr. Co. has installed a new cleaner and will add grinding equipment.—L.

Honey Creek, Ind.—Arlie Hensley has been appointed manager of the Farmers Milling & Supply Co.'s elevator here.

Galveston, Ind.—We are dismantling the old Farmers Elvtr. that we purchased in February.—Bahler Grain & Feed Co.

Nappanee, Ind.—Syer & Syer have installed a new Blue Streak Hammer Mill and additional seed handling equipment.—L.

Union Center (r.f.d. Kingsbury), Ind.—Albert Hoeppner has installed a hammer mill and new power equipment in his elevator.—L.

Peru, Ind.—Cracksmen obtained \$600 in cash and checks from the safe of the Peru Grain & Coal Co. here on Mar. 21.—W. B. C.

Madison, Ind.—The W. Trow Co. is no longer in business, having discontinued same following disastrous results from the recent flood.

Indianapolis, Ind.—The Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n has admitted to membership the Boggstown Grain & Supply Co., of Boggstown, Ind.

Evansville, Ind.—John K. Jennings, of the Diamond Mills, has been made state WPA director, with headquarters at Indianapolis. He succeeds Wayne Coy, who resigned to go to the Philippine Islands with former Governor Paul V. McNutt.—W. B. C.

ELLIS DRIERS

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A complete line of Rotary Driers and Feeders for mill and feed plants.

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Chicago, Ill., U. S. A.

South Whitley, Ind.—Thomas Keller, 63 years of age, manager of the Mayer Grain Co.'s elevator, died Mar. 31, at his home here, of heart trouble.

Rochester, Ind.—L. D. Underhill, 68 years old, who for many years owned and operated a grain elevator here, died recently at his home.—W. B. C.

Shoals, Ind.—Friction in the fan on the end of a scrouer caused a fire which damaged the scrouer and burned part of air trunking in the plant of the Star Milling Co. on Mar. 20.

Mt. Vernon, Ind.—James N. York, 68 years old, for many years associated with the Hominy Mill, died recently in a hospital in Evansville, Ind., after a prolonged illness.—W. B. C.

Bunker Hill, Ind.—I have recently purchased the former Cohee Elvtr. and properties in Bunker Hill, and anticipate putting the plant in operation about May 1.—Maurice D. Campbell.

Evansville, Ind.—Construction has started on a 100x200-foot building for Mead-Johnson & Co., to be of brick, steel and concrete, and to form an addition to the company's present cereal plant.

Bee Grove (r.f.d. Hanna), Ind.—The Hanna Lbr. & Grain Co. has disposed of its elevator at this point to the Hamlet Grain & Feed Co. The elevator will be taken down and salvaged.—L.

Mt. Vernon, Ind.—The Farmers Elvtr., owned and managed by Oral Erwin, announced it will handle farm machinery and implements, having acquired the sales agency of the J. I. Case Co.—W. B. C.

Kentland, Ind.—Edward J. Funk & Sons have disposed of their local grain milling equipment to Charles T. Martin, who has leased the former Harlan Mill room and has had it equipped for custom grinding.

Windfall, Ind.—The Farmers Grain & Supply Co. has appointed Edward Simmons manager, succeeding Glenn Allen, since whose resignation several months ago Mrs. Noble Engleman has had charge of the business.

Hartford City, Ind.—The Knecht Milling Co., which operates a 12,000-bu. elevator and a 25-barrel flour mill, plans extensive improvements at its plant, including a new up-to-date elevator, which will be built soon.

Berne, Ind.—The Berne Grain & Hay Co., one of the older business establishments here, has been purchased by the Berne Equity Exchange Co., which took possession of the plant Apr. 1. The Berne Grain & Hay Co. was founded in the '70's.

Woodburn, Ind.—The door of the elevator office of the Woodburn Equity Exchange was pried open by burglars, Mar. 20 or 21, who dragged out the safe and hauled it away. It was later found one mile east of Antwerp, O., cash to the amount of \$6.50 having been taken out but \$900 in notes having been left in the safe.—L.

Evansville, Ind.—A local delegation of millers of this district, the local Chamber of Commerce, and the Southern Railway Co. attended a hearing at Atlanta, Ga., on Apr. 7, conducted by the Interstate Commerce Commission, which is making an investigation of freight rates on grain products to and from the South.—W. B. C.

Milligan, Ind.—John Shanks, Jr., of Linnnsburg (r.f.d. New Ross), Ind., who has operated an elevator there for 13 years, has been appointed manager of the Greene Township Farm Bureau elevator, succeeding Harry Ramsay, resigned, manager for the past 16 years, who will travel for the co-operative department of the Farm Bureau. Mr. Shanks will move to Milligan.

New Haven, Ind.—Safe crackers gained entrance to the elevator of the New Haven-Thurman Equity Exchange Co., over the weekend of Mar. 20, by smashing a window. The combination of the safe was knocked off with a sledge hammer and \$150 in cash stolen. A number of notes and other papers were scattered along the Wabash Railroad tracks in town.—L.

Francesville, Ind.—The Co-op. Elvtr. Co. has given contract to Geo. W. Quick & Sons for the erection of a \$30,000-bu. elevator adjacent to the old house. Construction will be of cement and steel, fireproof, thoroly modern. When the new house is completed the company will have a total capacity of 65,000 bus. with the two elevators; there will be four dumps, two shellers, two cleaners. A cob burner will be built across the tracks.

Plymouth, Ind.—C. W. Sparks has become associated with Syler & Syler, elevator operators and feed manufacturers, succeeding Maurice D. Campbell, who has bot an elevator at Bunker Hill, Ind.—L.

Indianapolis, Ind.—Preliminary examinations for the seventh annual scholarship award of the Grain Dealers National Mutual Fire Ins. Co., of Indianapolis, were given in all high schools of Indiana the week of Apr. 5. Only male high school seniors in the upper one-fifth of their class could compete. A winner is selected in each of ten districts, with final examinations taking place in Indianapolis the latter part of May. The \$500 award is deemed sufficient to see any high school pupil thru his first year of college training in any university in this state, and is made to encourage young men to enter formal training for business.

Indianapolis, Ind.—The changes made in the Gross Income Tax law, and the State Unemployment Compensation Act, became effective with Apr. 1. Under the former law, "retailers" will be given an increase in their deduction on the sale of retail sales of \$20 more than previously, or in other words, a total deduction of \$3,000 for the year. There will be no change in making up the first quarter return of your gross income tax, which is payable on Apr. 15, than you have made it up on previous returns. For the second quarter, your deduction will be proportionate on the \$3,000 deduction basis. Under the State Unemployment Compensation law, covering those having eight or more employees, said employees will make no further contributions to this law. Your return covering the first quarter of this calendar year is due and payable on Apr. 20, and payment will be made on the collection of the contributions of the employees for the months of January, February and March, in addition to your regular payment as a firm under this law. Employers will continue to pay on the same basis as during the first quarter, but will make no further collections from their employees.—Fred K. Sale, sec'y Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n.

IOWA

Clarion, Ia.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. is installing a new 20-ton truck scale.

Onawa, Ia.—A new 15-inch, 5-ply rubber elevator belt has been installed by the Farmers Elvtr. Co.

Ledyard, Ia.—The Ledyard Feed Mill has improved its equipment by the installation of an oat huller.

Gilmore City, Ia.—The Gilmore Grain & Elvtr. Co. recently voted to re-organize on a co-operative basis.

Eagle Grove, Ia.—Lumber has been added to its side lines by the Farmers Elvtr. Co., which has erected a 60x140-foot lumber shed.

Strawberry Point, Ia.—Jess McLane has completed his new 14x26-foot building and is now mixing feed for hogs, cattle and chickens.

Forest City, Ia.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. is building a 14x28-foot addition to its office to accommodate its growing feed and seed business.

Gowrie, Ia.—The Johnson Lbr. Co. is installing in its elevator a Clow-Winter Direct-Connected Geared Head Drive powered with a 5-hp. Fairbanks motor.

Bristow, Ia.—Henry Schrage, Sr., of Allison, Ia., 81 years of age, father of Carl Schrage, owner and operator of an elevator here, passed away recently.—A. G. T.

Montgomery, Ia.—Notice has been published that the Albert Grain Co., a corporation, has been dissolved and that the affairs of the company are being liquidated.

Des Moines, Ia.—Two new feed mixers have recently been installed by Sargent & Co., speeding up the mixing capacity of the plant to take care of increased business.

Holland, Ia.—J. A. Fonken, manager of the Farmers Co-op. Co.'s elevator here for nine years, died at the Deaconess Hospital, Grundy Center, Mar. 9, at the age of 68 years.

Ft. Dodge, Ia.—Walter Weiss has been appointed manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here, relieving L. C. Hill, resigned, the change taking place Apr. 1.—Art Torkelson.

Rowan, Ia.—The Rowan Lbr. & Grain Co. is having a direct-connected Clow-Winter Geared Head Drive installed in its new elevator here, the T. E. Ibberson Co. making the installation.

Des Moines, Ia.—George P. Sexauer & Son have bot a corner lot in the warehouse district of this city on which they will erect a building to house their seed cleaning and local offices.

Ft. Dodge, Ia.—Elmer R. Jones is now the sole owner of the Allied Flour & Feed Co., having bot the interest of his former partner, P. L. Dixon, and will continue the business under the old name.

Clarion, Ia.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has purchased a new and larger Fairbanks Scale, replacing its present 10-ton capacity scale. The elevator office will be remodeled when the new scale is installed.

Huxley, Ia.—The truck scales of the Munn Lbr. Co.'s elevator have been overhauled and reset, also a direct drive to the sheller installed and a number of other changes made by Geo. Todd Const. Co.

Dunkerton, Ia.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s office was broken into during the night of Mar. 21, entrance being gained by forcing a door. The dial was knocked from the safe, which contained no money. Nothing was stolen.

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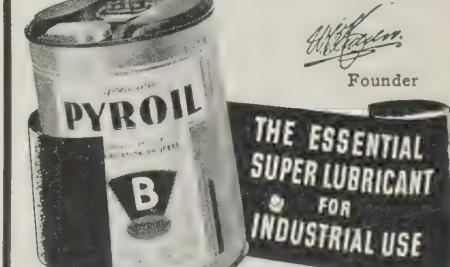
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The GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL

Des Moines, Ia.—Erection of a new, concrete, fireproof warehouse by the Beaver Valley Milling Co. has been started, that will triple the capacity of the feed department of the company. New equipment is being installed also.

Ruthven, Ia.—The old elevator building west of the new Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. will be torn down this spring and the material used to build a new mill house on the same location. The present mill will be remodeled into a corn crib.

Guthrie Center, Ia.—F. P. Tracy, pioneer grain and lumber dealer here, died Mar. 8, after an illness of four months, at the age of 81 years. Mr. Tracy was born in Guthrie Center, his parents having entered the land on which the town is located.

Enterprise (Elkhart p. o.), Ia.—The Wagner Grain Co., of Ankeny, has just completely overhauled its elevator at Enterprise, one of the few elevators in Iowa powered with a gas engine. A new motor has replaced the engine. Todd Const. Co. did the work.

Des Moines, Ia.—The capacity of the plant of the Tanvilac Co., manufacturer of a poultry and livestock concentrate, is being increased to 160 tons per day. The plant is being remodeled and new equipment installed. Fred K. Chandler is the proprietor of the business.

The following grain elevator men have recently been elected to the city council of their respective towns: Harry Prichard, of E. W. Oates & Co., Storm Lake; H. W. Luers, West Chester; D. Ray, manager of the Clark Brown Grain Co.'s elevator, Mingo.—Art Torkelson.

Lidderdale, Ia.—Myron Gregory, formerly assistant at the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator at Ralston, was recently appointed manager of the Farmers Union Grain & Stock Co. here. He relieves Donald Adams, who resigned to accept a position with the Farmers Grain Co. at Highview.—Art Torkelson.

Highview (Webster City p. o.), Ia.—Don Adams, formerly manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator at Lidderdale, Ia., has been appointed manager of the Highview Farmers Grain Co.'s elevator, to relieve John Berogan, who accepted the management of the Community Co-op. Ass'n, of Webster City. He took active charge Apr. 3.—Art Torkelson, with Lamson Bros. & Co.

Wellsburg, Ia.—While John Reikena, manager of the elevator of Frerichs & Snittjer, was gone to dinner at noon, one day last month, some one broke into the rear office of the elevator, where the safe is kept. This safe has a sign on it which reads, "This safe is not locked," but the would-be burglar evidently did not believe it, monkeyed with the dial, thus locking the safe, and had to go away empty-handed.

Traer, Ia.—Albert A. Agnew, who resigned last November as manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here, died of heart disease in his sleep, Mar. 18. In recent weeks he had been operating a feed and seed business in Eldora, Ia., for the International Supply Co., but had accepted new employment in Des Moines, and was planning to move from Traer to Des Moines on Apr. 1. Mr. Agnew had also operated elevators at Gilbert and at Whitten, Ia., burial being at the latter place.

Davenport, Ia.—A \$15,000 building permit to repair the fire damage of Mar. 20 to its elevator building was issued to the Victoria Elvtr. Co. on Mar. 22. Accurate estimate of damage to grain, mostly by water and smoke, awaits salvage of the 100,000 bus. of oats and barley. Pulley friction was blamed for the fire. The loss was covered by insurance. The section of the elevator used for loading, unloading and cleaning grain was the one damaged, which was one of four units, having a total capacity of 1,500,000 bus. The unit damaged by the fire was the oldest of the four, having been built in 1897, and had a capacity of 300,000 bus.

Gowrie, Ia.—A charge of nitroglycerine destroyed the safe and severely damaged the office fixtures at the Bruntlett Grain Co.'s office recently. The safe contained \$4,000 worth of checks but only \$6 to \$8 in cash. Checks and papers were found next morning strewn all about the place, and outside the door, showing evidence that the tear bomb attached to the safe had exploded and the thieves had opened all the doors and windows in an effort to escape the fumes. All but \$150 worth of checks were recovered but it is believed only the cash was stolen. Damage as a result of the explosion is estimated at about \$150 on the office fixtures.—A. G. T.

Webster City, Ia.—John Berogan, manager of the Community Co-op. Ass'n's elevator, recently had an auto accident that luckily did not turn out seriously for him. In returning from his mother-in-law's funeral at Des Moines, he sideswiped or was sideswiped by a truck going in the opposite direction. His car was practically a total loss. His injuries were slight.—Art Torkelson.

Siox City, Ia.—A newly organized company, capitalized at \$100,000 and known as the Kerr Milling Co., will take over and operate the old established flour mill formerly known as the Mertens-Ketels Milling Co. The plant consists of a mill which will have a capacity of 450 barrels per day, a modern 50,000-bu. concrete elevator and a brick warehouse. After a thorough overhauling and installation of some new machinery, flour manufacturing will be resumed early in July. Between 15 and 18 men will be given employment when the plant is in operation, and old employees of the former operators will be given preference wherever possible. The executive personnel of the new company is as follows: C. R. Kerr, pres.; J. W. Kindig, vice-pres.; C. E. McDonald, sec'y and treas. Mr. Kerr was associated with the old organization for 25 years.

KANSAS

Tipton, Kan.—A new hammer mill has been installed by the Hake Grain Co.

Larned, Kan.—The Stafford County Milling Co. is installing larger truck scales.

Macksville, Kan.—L. W. Mace and W. C. Wibbeler have rented a building here and will open a feed mill.

Oxford, Kan.—The Oxford Mill Co. has installed new 15-ton scales for weighing the large trucks of grain.

Sedgwick, Kan.—H. E. Hickerson will add four storage tanks to his elevator plant, having a capacity of 20,000 bus.

Page City, Kan.—A new 25,000-bu. elevator is being erected here for the Robinson Milling Co., replacing its fire loss of last winter.

Sanford, Kan.—Installation of a suction cleaner and remodeling of the elevator leg are planned by the Sanford Grain & Supply Co.

La Crosse, Kan.—Contemplated improvements at the elevator of the Farmers Union Co-op. Merc. & Elvtr. Co. include a new head drive.

Holyrood, Kan.—The gasoline engine in the elevator of the Farmers Co-op. Ass'n has been replaced with new equipment that uses natural gas.

Geneseo, Kan.—A new truck dump has been installed at the elevator of the Farmers Co-op. Union and the capacity and speed of the leg increased.

Eudora, Kan.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. is erecting a new feed and flour warehouse, 24x40 feet, and a coal shed 12x40 feet. Foundation is of concrete.

Hilton (McPherson p. o.), Kan.—Contingent upon a high line being put thru this town, the Farmers Co-op. Ass'n will equip its elevator with electric motors.

Paola, Kan.—The Buchman Feed & Seed Co. is installing a direct-connected Clow-Winter Geared Head Drive in its new plant, which was described in detail in the Feb. 24 Journals.

Sanford, Kan.—The Sanford Co-op. Grain & Supply Co. has named W. L. Martin manager of its elevator. Mr. Martin has two brothers who are managers of elevators at points near here.

Overbrook, Kan.—The Farmers Union Co-op. Ass'n recently installed a new truck lift at its elevator.

Glasco, Kan.—Molasses feed equipment was recently installed at the plant of the Glasco Milling Co.

McPherson, Kan.—Lee Miller has been leasing the tall, concrete elevator across the street from the Colburn Flour Mill and connected with tunnel and conveyor. He leased it since the last wheat crop.

Russell, Kan.—The old mill building here, known as Russell Mills, built in 1876, is being dismantled and taken down. The mill had been idle for years at a stretch and lastly was used only as a grain elevator.

St. John, Kan.—The Midwest Grain Co. has installed a 15-ton scale, with a 9x22-foot platform, replacing a 10-ton scale. Chalmers & Borton have about completed the new 30,000-bu. elevator for the company, described in detail in the Jan. 27 Journals.

Pratt, Kan.—The Pratt Equity Exchange has given the contract for the erection of a 100,000-bu. concrete elevator to Chalmers & Borton, to be built about 60 feet east of its present elevator at the Rock Island tracks. The Pratt Equity owns an elevator at the Santa Fe tracks also.

Winfield, Kan.—Sam P. Wallingford, of Wichita, has bought the Southern Kansas Elvtr. here. E. R. Phillips bought the elevator in September, 1934, rebuilt it and made extensive improvements and additions. Mr. Wallingford's brother, M. S. Wallingford, will be in charge of the elevator.

Hutchinson, Kan.—George W. Glenn, manager of the Dodge City Co-op. Exchange elevator for the past 11 years, will become associated with the Farmers Commission Co., of this city, May 1, as assistant to Clyde Morton, general manager, to handle cash grain business from elevators in this territory.

Bucklin, Kan.—The C. D. Jennings Grain Co. is taking down the old elevator building and replacing it with a new one, to be constructed entirely of concrete and steel and equipped with all new machinery. The capacity of the new house will be about 50,000 bus. The only wood used on the new elevator will be in the driveway.

The following Kansas elevator and mill plants sustained wind damage late in March: Allen Grain Co., Howell (Dodge City P. O.); Morgenstern-Pyle Elvtr. Co., McPherson; Robinson Elvtr. Co., Ogallala; Russell Milling Co., Russell; Consolidated Flour Mills Co., St. John; K. B. R. Milling Co., Utica; A. A. Hinkson, Brainerd; Imperial Flour Mills, Harper, and Farmers Co-op. Grain Co., Haven.

Wright, Kan.—The Wright Co-op. Equity Exchange has decided to erect a new 70,000-bu. concrete elevator, consisting of four tanks, each 95 feet high. All up-to-date machinery will be installed. Part of the old plant will be taken down and the material used for a wareroom for grinding and mixing feed and storing feed and flour, this part of the building program not to be carried out until next fall probably.

McPherson, Kan.—The K. B. R. Milling Co., whose plant at Marquette, Kan., burned early in February, as reported in the Feb. 10 Journals, has bought Colburn Bros. Co.'s 750-barrel mill here, which has not been operated for several years, will overhaul it immediately and put it in operation as soon as possible. Some additional machinery will be installed also. The plant has a grain storage capacity of 175,000 bus.

Leavenworth, Kan.—The Farm Credit Administration has taken over the Leavenworth Terminal Elvtr. to apply on indebtedness of the Farmers National Grain Corp. Before the fire, shortly after the start of the new crop season last year, which badly damaged the elevator, it had a capacity of 500,000 bus. The head house burned, leaving the concrete bins standing. It has passed thru a number of hands in its existence of 54 years.

Wichita, Kan.—Clarence Folk has been charged in a warrant with cheating the Yancey Grain & Elvtr. Co. out of 370 bus. of corn by means of the hydraulic jack racket. It is said that Folk is the last of a long list of men who have been arrested in the state-wide investigation. Lee Folk, a relative of Clarence, was bound over to the district court on a similar charge a week before, the charges growing out of the same deals at the Yancey Grain & Elvtr. Co.



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Waldeck (Canton p. o.), Kan.—The power equipment of the elevators of the Cairo Co-op. Equity Exchange both at this place and at Cairo (Cunningham p. o.), may be changed to electric motors.

Zenith, Kan.—Contract for the construction of a 50,000-bu. concrete elevator has been awarded by the Zenith Grain, Livestock & Merc. Co. to Chalmers & Borton, to replace the old one, which has been taken down and which was a 15,000-bu. house. Completion is to be by June 15.

Wichita, Kan.—The Kansas Grain, Feed & Seed Dealers Ass'n will hold its annual convention in this city May 11 and 12, at the Hotel Broadview. An interesting two-day program is being arranged and members of the Wichita Board of Trade are co-operating to make this one of the best conventions ever held. The banquet will be held in the roof garden the evening of May 11, with plenty of entertainment for all dealers and their ladies.

Topeka, Kan.—S. B. 177, to regulate the itinerant trucker merchant, failed of enactment. S. B. 276 passed both houses and will soon become law. This is the Grain Inspection Bill. It restores to the department the position of the first assistant to the chief grain inspector, provides for fees for inspection of truck loads and grain handled into or from river barges. It provides for some increases in salaries, over the reduction made in 1933, and creates no increase in inspection, weighing and protein fees on carlot grain.

KENTUCKY

Springfield, Ky.—Buford Neikirk, associated with the Haydon Mill & Grain Co. for 14 years, prior to his illness, died at his home in this city Mar. 20, following an illness of several months from a stomach disorder. He was 61 years of age.

LOUISIANA

Bonita, La.—The McClary-Wyatt Heading Mill, the most important industry here, burned early in the morning of Mar. 19. Office records and equipment and the dry kiln were saved. Loss partly covered by insurance.

MARYLAND

Union Mills, Md.—Elmer King, after selling his feed mill here, bought another one in Littletown, Pa.

MICHIGAN

North Branch, Mich.—Margaretha C. Lorenzen recently sustained wind damage.

Shepherd, Mich.—L. H. Mulvey recently sustained wind damage to his elevator.

Batavia, Mich.—The Bronson Grain Co., of Bronson, Mich., owns the elevator at this point formerly owned by Dövey Bros.

Deerfield, Mich.—R. B. McConkey, of Cass City, has succeeded M. C. McMahon, resigned, as manager of the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr Co.'s elevator.

Cass City, Mich.—The Farm Products Co. has appointed Edward Schwegler manager, succeeding R. B. McConkey, who has taken a similar position at Deerfield, Mich.

Unionville, Mich.—The Unionville Milling Co. is having truck lifts and dump pits installed in its plants at this point and at Colling, Mich., George W. Vasold having the contract.

Battle Creek, Mich.—A blaze in the cupola of the Kellogg Co.'s grain elevator about 11 p. m., Mar. 17, was soon extinguished by the fire department. The fire did not interfere with the company's production.

Carson City, Mich.—Clarence Churchill, employed by the Rockafellow Grain Co. for 27 years, resigned recently and is now with the Carson City Elvtr. Co., having purchased an interest in that company.

Harrison, Mich.—Mayor Robert Burns, injured recently in an automobile accident, has returned to his duties as manager of the Harrison Elvtr. Co.'s elevator. His wife is still confined to a Benton Harbor hospital.

Battle Creek, Mich.—The Post Products Division of General Foods Corp. has about completed a six-story, re-inforced concrete building, 144x198 feet, in which machinery is being installed for the manufacture of its various food products.

Auburn, Mich.—The Auburn Bean & Grain Co. is having George W. Vasold erect an addition to its elevator, to be 22x30 feet, have six bins and a capacity of 6,000 bus. The equipment will include a grain cleaner and bean processing machinery.

Romeo, Mich.—Ground oats and corn to the amount of 900 pounds were stolen from the elevator of the Knust Milling Co. during the night of Apr. 2. The elevator had not been locked and the thieves are believed to have driven a truck right up to the door and helped themselves.

Owosso, Mich.—Robert E. Hagan, a resident of Owosso and vicinity for many years, has leased the business formerly known as the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. and will operate under the name of Hagan Grain Co. Mr. Hagan was manager of this elevator about 12 years ago. He also operates an elevator at Bennington, Mich., under lease, and will continue there, operating both elevators under the name of the Hagan Grain Co.

Bad Axe, Mich.—Burglars, apparently amateurs, badly bungled an attempted looting, on Mar. 22, of two safes in the office of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here. They smashed off the combination knobs of both safes and battered a hole in the back of one of them but failed to get at the cash boxes. Their only loot was a penny peanut vending machine, but they wrecked most of the office furniture and strewed seed samples over the floor. Entrance to the office was gained by forcing a window.

Adrian, Mich.—The elevator and feed manufacturing department of the Cutler-Dickerson Co.'s plant was destroyed by an early morning fire on Mar. 21, being discovered at 5 a. m. by a passerby. Included in the loss are a portion of the company's main building, damage to feed machinery, a quantity of grain ready for shipment and water damage to a quantity of feed that was not damaged by the fire. The loss, which could not be fully determined pending salvage, was estimated at \$50,000. The Cutler-Dickerson Co. prepared at once to rebuild and is carrying on its business as best it can, depending on its plant in Hudson as a source of supply for its trade in mixed feeds. The fire was confined to the south section of the company's long building.

MINNESOTA

Argyle, Minn.—A new seed grain treater has been installed at the elevator of McCabe Bros. here.

St. Cloud, Minn.—Frank Scheibel has purchased the St. Cloud Cereal Co. from H. C. Reiswig.

Springfield, Minn.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has had new head drives and motors put into its elevator.

Hanley Falls, Minn.—Improvements recently made by the Farmers Elvtr. Co. included a new head drive.

Fairmont, Minn.—The White Grain Exchange contemplates installing a new set of dump scales at its elevator.

Walnut Grove, Minn.—Recent installations made at the elevator of Swoffer & Swoffer included a new head drive.

St. Paul, Minn.—S. B. 1017, introduced Mar. 9, provides a minimum price for farm products and fixes penalty for violation.

Franklin, Minn.—The Caven Elvtr. recently improved its equipment by the installation of a new leg and conveying equipment.

March (Warren p.o.), Minn.—An electric powered grain treater has been installed at the local elevator of the National-Atlas Elvtr. Co.

Balaton, Minn.—A new leg has been installed at the elevator of the Miller Elvtr. Co., the head drive being operated by an electric motor.

Elbow Lake, Minn.—The Elbow Lake Co-op. Grain Co. recently reorganized under the new co-operative law, with a capital stock of \$25,000.

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Granite Falls, Minn.—A new dump, new leg equipment and a motor were among the improvements recently made at the Jertson Elvtr. Co.'s elevator.

LeCenter, Minn.—The local Atlas Elvtr. has just completed some remodeling in the large building used to store feeds and flour. A fine display window was built in at the east side, facing the street.

St. Paul, Minn.—The Jameson-Hevener Co. has added a one-ton Howell Daisy Horizontal Revolving Drum Batch Mixer to its modern feed plant equipment.

Oslo, Minn.—The Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. has given a contract to Fred B. Douglass to install a 15-ton, 8x20-foot platform, Fairbanks-Dial Scale at its elevator.

North Redwood, Minn.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has under construction a 25,000 bu. elevator, to be ironclad, and to be equipped with a 20-ton-scale and a dump, an automatic scale for weighing out grain, and head drives operated by motors.

East Grand Forks, Minn.—Contract to ironclad the elevator and seed house of the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Ass'n, John Elvegard manager, has been let to Fred B. Douglass, who is using 26 gage corrugated elevator siding and 26 gage, 3v roofing.

Mankato, Minn.—Equity Warehouse Co., incorporated; incorporators; J. E. Evenson, C. F. Pohl, Geo. Goettl, Louise Heinze, Guy H. Trask and Sydney Mutch; to own and operate elevators and warehouses and buy and sell grain, seed, grain products, etc.

Madison, Minn.—This city became the headquarters of J. G. Atchison, superintendent of the St. Anthony & Dakota and Great Western elevators, on Apr. 1, moving from Fargo, N. D., where they have been located for some time.

Norwood, Minn.—The Norwood Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. has appointed B. W. Schimmelpfenig, of Watertown, Minn., manager of its elevator, succeeding Henry Heimkes, manager for the past 10 years, who resigned on account of ill health and will go to the Veterans' Hospital at Fort Snelling.

Virginia, Minn.—The Russell-Miller Mining Co. is erecting a warehouse here, to be used to store the company's grain and mill products. This is one of 10 similar warehouses being constructed in various parts of the state for the Russell-Miller Co. The building is 45x100 feet, with a 10-foot ceiling.

Lake Benton, Minn.—The March meeting of the Western Grain Men's Ass'n was held here, A. A. Moritz, Brookings, S. D., acting as chairman in the absence of Pres. Wollum. The principal matters of discussion were the social security laws as they affect the grain business, and the various warehouse and mortgage lien laws and trucking bills.

Correll, Minn.—Contract for a 30,000-bu., cribbed elevator has been let by the H. C. Nelson Grain Co. The house will have a concrete slab foundation and the office will have a full basement. Equipment will include a 20-ton dump scale with a 26x9 platform, a 100-bu. hopper scale, and motor-driven head drives. Construction work has started.

Alpha, Minn.—The Alpha Grain Co. is having general repairs made on its elevator. A new high speed leg is being installed, with a Winter Full Floating Boot, rubber lagged head pulley, 13-inch, 5-ply belt and 12x5 Calumet Cups. A Howell Distributor System with new steel spouting will replace the old equipment. All machinery is being furnished by R. R. Howell & Co.

Kerkhoven, Minn.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. will have a complete feed plant constructed in connection with its new elevator, contract for which has been let, as reported in the Mar. 24 Journals. The feed equipment will include a 26-inch attrition mill equipped with two 30-h.p. motors, a 1 1/4-ton mixer with a 7 1/2-h.p. motor, ear corn grinder, corn cracker and a seed cleaner.

Hutchinson, Minn.—The Pacific Grain Co. held open house for the entire countryside, on Apr. 3, in celebration of the completion of its new feed unit, described in the Nov. 25 and Jan. 13 Journals. It is an up-to-date feed plant in every respect, being built at the company's elevator, which was remodeled and repaired at the same time. Electric motors furnish the power for the modern equipment. At the opening, a full day's program was rounded out by a free dinner and dance in the evening. The T. E. Ihberson Co. built the new plant.

The GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL

New Prague, Minn.—Leakage on the fourth floor of the iron clad cleaning section of the International Milling Co. caused slight damage on Mar. 17.

DULUTH LETTER

A well dressed thief walked out of the front door of the Miami, Fla., home of C. E. Fuller, Duluth grain man, with \$25,000 worth of jewels recently.

The state grain inspection department has taken quarters in the Board of Trade Bldg. for its laboratory. Alterations are under way and as soon as finished so the laboratory can move in, possibly by May 1, the change will be made. The registration department is already settled at 420 Board of Trade.—F.G.C.

We are indebted to Sec'y C. F. Macdonald, of the Duluth Board of Trade, for the annual report of that exchange for the year 1936, containing the usual information of interest to grain men of that market, including the list of members of the exchange, grain elevators at Duluth and Superior, with their capacities, receipts and shipments of grain at the two cities, daily closing prices of grain for the entire year, and so on, ad infinitum.

The opening of navigation is not setting a record this year. St. Mary's River is icebound and tugs are working to break a passage thru so boats can navigate. Whitefish Bay is also covered with ice and a barrier to steamers. Here at Duluth freezing nights and cool days is keeping it from honeycombing. However, the harbor ice is getting soft slowly and starting to break up in spots. No opening freight rates have been announced, as there has not been any demand for grain shipment.—F.G.C.

Grain receipts have picked up a little from what they were a month ago. But still arrivals continue on a small scale and are expected to run light in the future. The thin cash offerings have a strengthening influence on the market tone and prices. Milling wheat of both spring and durum, of good quality, weight and color is in demand and scarce. Withdrawals of grain from out of store continue on a fair scale, but not in the volume that marked the winter months. Car shipments are expected to run steady and of a moderate movement for some time. In the meantime stocks are reducing slowly and are now down to around 11,000,000 bus., against 18,000,000 last year this time.—F.G.C.

MINNEAPOLIS LETTER

Minneapolis, Minn.—E. A. Pierce & Co. have leased quarters on the ground floor of the La Salle Bldg. for a branch office, which will be managed by Walter M. Paulson, recently with Harris, Upham & Co.

Edward L. Phelps, who upon his retirement in 1927 sold his feed business to the Hiawatha Grain Co., died on Apr. 4 at his home in this city, at the age of 82 years. He entered the feed business in Minneapolis in 1888.

At a meeting of the Minneapolis Grain Shippers Ass'n, held Apr. 6, the following officers were elected: Pres., W. R. Walter; vice-pres., M. R. Walsh; sec'y-treas., James A. Gould. Directors; A. G. Hessburg, Harold C. Fisher. The meeting was addressed by Dr. C. W. Del Plaine, formerly with the Engineer Corps, who spoke on "Some Reminiscences of the Great War."

On Apr. 1 agreements had been signed by 15 of the large terminal elevator companies of this market with the Flour, Feed, Cereal and Elvtr. Workers Union, recognizing the union as sole bargaining agency for its members, and providing an eight-hour day and a 40-hour week except during August, September, October and November, when grain moving is at its heaviest.

MISSOURI

Kansas City, Mo.—A recent Board of Trade membership sold at \$5,250, including transfer fee of \$500.

Exeter, Mo.—At the Farmers Exchange elevator the roof of a brick warehouse was burned early this month.

St. Louis, Mo.—The Merchants Exchange resumed trading in grain futures contracts on Apr. 5, starting with the July delivery.

Jefferson City, Mo.—The Missouri Grain Dealers & Millers Ass'n will hold its annual convention in this city on May 27, at the Missouri Hotel.

St. Louis, Mo.—Recently elected to membership in the St. Louis Grain Club was Ray B. Bowden, executive vice-pres. of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n.

Kansas City, Mo.—New members of the Board of Trade include A. C. Andrews, of the Norris Grain Co., on transfer from C. W. Lawless; Frank B. Cummings, on transfer from W. C. Miller.

Kansas City, Mo.—R. O. McKenna has been made vice-pres. and general manager of the local division of Farmers National Grain Corp., succeeding H. E. Witham, who has taken the management of Farmers Union Jobbing Ass'n, which position he held before going with the Farmers National.

Aurora, Mo.—The Majestic Flour Mill Co. has given contract for the construction of eight concrete storage tanks and an elevator to the Ryan Const. Co. The addition will increase the storage capacity of the plant from 200,000 bus. to 500,000. Three large motors are being installed at this plant, replacing the present steam engines.

Kansas City, Mo.—The business and property of the Ismert-Hincke Milling Co. here have been bought by the owners of the Rodney Milling Co., also of this city. The properties involved include a 3,000-barrel mill in Kansas City, Kans., a 1,500-barrel mill in Topeka, the elevator storage capacity of the two plants totalling 1,500,000 bus. The local property includes a large feed and flour warehouse.

Kansas City, Mo.—Charles W. Lawless, affectionately called "Pop" by fellow members of the Kansas City Board of Trade, is retiring from the grain business, at the age of 74 years, and has sold his membership in the local exchange, which he has held since 1906, to A. C. Andrews. Coming here from Nebraska City, Neb., Mr. Lawless, with Guy Moore, organized the Moore-Lawless Grain Co. in 1906, which association lasted until 1923, when Mr. Moore was killed by a train. In August of that year the Lawless Sons Grain Co. was formed.

Higginsville, Mo.—We must get some action in the House of Representatives if we want House Bill No. 228 to become a law. This bill will regulate the itinerant trucker and protect the grain interests against unsound practices that are being practiced by the truck peddler today. It is very important, and I urge you to call or wire your representative asking him to have this bill come to a vote in the house and, by all means, support this bill. Mr. Chambers reports the leaders of the House are preventing action on House Bill No. 228 because it creates controversy and are passing mostly minor bills. We believe we have votes enough to perfect this bill when it comes to the floor.—A. H. Meinershagen, sec'y Missouri Grain Dealers and Millers Ass'n.

MONTANA

Valier, Mont.—An electric power line is being run to the alfalfa mill northeast of town, and the mill will be improved and enlarged also.

Billings, Mont.—The Occident Elvtr. Division, Russell-Miller Milling Co., has let contract to Hogenson Const. Co. for the erection of a 25,000 bu. grain elevator and feed mixing plant, which will consist of 24 bins to be used for ground material, sacking, packing, concentrates, etc. These new units will be separate from the existing plant. The new plant will be equipped with grinding and mixing machinery for making various kinds of feeds. Equipment includes 50-H.P. Jacobson Hammer Mill, two 1-ton Strong-Scott Triple Action Feed Mixers, one Strong-Scott Molasses Mixer, one California Pellet Machine with cooler, one Ajax Oat Huller, one Eureka Re-cleaner No. 6 with Cyclone, one

Strong-Scott Corn Cracker. Most of the grain for this plant will be shipped in carloads and unloaded by the use of a power shovel into big receiving legs, elevated into 500-bu. Howe Hopper Scale and then distributed into various bins in the elevator. When grain is taken out of storage, it will be run thru a Eureka Cleaner into bins over various grinding machines. Ground feed and concentrates will be weighed over Fairbanks Six-point Traveling Scale and then dumped into mixers. Molasses will be unloaded from tank cars into concentrate storage vats in the basement and pumped to supply tank in molasses machine. This will be the most complete grinding and mixing unit in the Northwest and is designed for very efficient and economical operation. The work has been started and the plant will be completed some time in July.

NEBRASKA

Big Springs, Neb.—Frank Dorn, who operated two elevators here, died Apr. 8.

Benedict, Neb.—We are installing a gasoline engine to operate the elevator.—Farmers Grain Ass'n, C. W. Howard, Mgr.

Snyder, Neb.—The Farmers Union Milling & Grain Co. is remodeling its office to make room for a better display of its hardware merchandise.

Omaha, Neb.—The Benson Elvtr. Co.'s frame elevator was badly damaged by fire early in the morning of Mar. 31; loss, estimated at \$10,000; partly insured.

Lexington, Neb.—Albert A. Kjar will have the W. H. Cramer Const. Co. install a 20-ton Fairbanks Type S Truck Scale with 34 x 9 foot platform at his new plant.

Wynot, Neb.—The old Jones Mill, built in 1868 and which has not been operated for about 15 years, is being dismantled and the machinery will be sold as scrap iron.

Lushton, Neb.—A new feed mill will be erected in the near future near here, to be known as Miller Mills, Ltd. and a power plant will be constructed for its operation.

Ashland, Neb.—L. G. Hayes, former manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator at Carleton, is now manager of the Farmers Union Grain Co.'s elevator at this point.

Gothenburg, Neb.—The Farmer's Union Co-op. Ass'n will install a 20-ton Fairbanks Type S Truck Scale with 34 x 9 foot platform. The W. H. Cramer Const. Co. will install.

Utica, Neb.—John F. Abrahams' elevator caught fire early in the morning of Mar. 12, but the blaze was extinguished by the fire department before serious damage was done.

Omaha, Neb.—The recent sitdown strike at the Miller Cereal Mills was of short duration, lasting only 13 hours. A wage increase averaging 2½ cents per hour for all of the men was granted.

Lincoln, Neb.—Bill 470 provides for storing grain on farms, for regulating such storage in order to procure loans on the grain, and for issuing negotiable warehouse certificates on the grain.

Litchfield, Neb.—The old west elevator, erected in 1886, recently owned by the Achenbach Grain Co., is being taken down. The lumber will be used on the farm of Lamont Stephens, who recently bot it.

Wahoo, Neb.—L. S. Hunt and Bob Timm, transfer and truck operators, are reported to have leased the elevator located at the Wahoo Auction Market, and will buy and sell grain and conduct a general trucking business.

Maywood, Neb.—L. L. Yowell, who for the past four years has been manager of the Maywood Equity Exchange elevator, has moved to Holyoke, Colo., to have charge of a farmers elevator, and has been succeeded here by Ernest Glaze, who has been his assistant.

Elm Creek, Neb.—The Western Alfalfa Meal Co., Inc. [the incorporation of which was reported in the Mar. 24 Journals] will build a two-unit alfalfa dehydrating plant here. Officers of the company are: B. W. Hilgard, pres. and treas.; Andy Darrah, vice-pres., and Earl E. Bliss, sec'y.—Andy Darrah.

Crete, Neb.—The Crete Mills have started construction of ten additional tanks adding 25,000 bus. to their storage capacity at Crete. A new handling house is also to be built at once. These added improvements have become necessary on account of the ever increasing business in the manufacture of flour, meal and feed.

STRATTON GRAIN CO.
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MILL FEEDS — FEED PRODUCTS — BY-PRODUCTS
Future Orders Solicited

Ohio, Neb.—The Advance Milling Co., operated the past four years by C. B. Gray, has been sold to B. C. Empfield, of Lincoln, who plans to double the capacity of the mill and go into the manufacture of mixed feeds on a large scale.

Fremont, Neb.—Fremont Mills (Nebraska Consolidated Mills Co.) is increasing its capacity from 400 barrels to 600 barrels per day, the remodeling and installation of new machinery probably taking two months. Work started late in March.

Omaha, Neb.—Nebraska Feed Co., incorporated; capital stock, \$20,000; pres., A. H. Fin nell, formerly with the Seavey & Flarsheim Brokerage Co.; sec'y-treas., Clyde Liley, sales manager for the United Mineral Products Co., with which company he will continue; all types of feed will be handled on a brokerage basis; offices in the Livestock Exchange Bldg.

Valentine, Neb.—Vanderheiden and son have purchased the mill formerly owned by the S. F. Gilman Milling Co. here and are wrecking the mill, using some of the lumber in remodeling the elevator recently purchased at Valentine, increasing the warehouse room and installing feed mixing equipment in the elevator. The business will be called the Valentine Feed Mill.—The Valentine Feed Mill.

Lincoln, Neb.—L. B. 50, the Itinerant Merchant Truckers Bill, has been passed by the Nebraska Legislature and signed by the governor. It becomes effective July 1, and the administration of the law is vested in the state department of agriculture. L. B. 178, which was prepared by the Nebraska State Railway Commission and the Truckers' Ass'n, for the regulation of common and contract truckers who haul for hire, is scheduled for an early hearing, and the general belief is that it will pass. Enforcement will be by the commission.

NEW ENGLAND

Manchester, Conn.—The Manchester Grain & Coal Co. has sold out to the Ralston-Purina Co.

Ansonia, Conn.—The name of the grain and feed business of Ike Sovitsky has been changed from the Sovitsky Grain Co. to the Reliable Grain Co.

Granby, Conn.—We are installing another diesel, V belt drive to a generator also molasses mixing unit. The generator can be driven from either our old motor or the new Fairbanks-Morse.—E. H. Rollins.

NEW JERSEY

Edgewater, N. J.—The Archer-Daniels-Midland Co. has completed installation at its local plant of modern electrical equipment, which includes six large power transformers.

NEW YORK

Victor, N. Y.—The Victor Flour Mills, Inc., whose local plant burned late in January, as reported in the Journals, will not rebuild at the present time, the company's plant at Pittsford, N. Y., being enlarged and improved to handle the business for a time, at least.

Brooklyn, N. Y.—Chas. Schaefer & Son, grain merchants of this city, recently installed new grain handling machinery at its local plant, to unload bulk grain from boats. It consists of a portable vacuum grain conveyor mounted on a truck chassis, which can be used anywhere.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Following are the nominees for directors of the Buffalo Corn Exchange, the election scheduled for Apr. 13, three to be chosen for three years and one for two years (finishing an unexpired term): John N. Anderson, Anger Armstrong, Gerald S. Kennedy, F. A. McLellan, George E. Todd.

Geneva, N. Y.—The new 100,000-bu. elevator for the Finger Lakes & Hudson Flour Mills, Inc., under construction by Chalmers & Borton, as reported in the Jan. 27 Journals, is moving upwards at the rate of about 10 feet a day, and it is believed the pouring of concrete for the six big tanks will be completed late this month.

Rochester, N. Y.—The Van Vechten Milling Co., which has been in existence 60 years and last October went into receivership, was purchased by J. J. Shevelove, at an auction sale on Mar. 29. The plant has a capacity of 650 barrels of flour and grain storage capacity of 35,000 bus., which will be increased to 100,000 bus. by lease of nearby storage capacity.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Buffalo Corn Exchange memberships have been in such demand recently that the entire number of shares are now issued and outstanding. Prices have advanced until it is believed they may reach \$1,200.

NEW YORK CITY LETTER

Trading in pepper futures is reported to be under consideration by the Produce Exchange.

Produce Exchange memberships recently sold at \$750, an advance of \$50 over the last previous sale.

New members of the New York Produce Exchange include C. K. Reynolds, Jr., C. Hyland Jones, Theodore Roosevelt Young and James B. Gaffney, the last named being an associate member.

A nominating com'ite has been appointed by the board of managers of the New York Produce Exchange to name the officers and managers to be voted on at the annual election June 7. Samuel Knighton heads the com'ite.

"Monte Carlo" night, held by the members of the Produce Exchange on the evening of Apr. 9, in the Exchange Luncheon Club, proved to be a big night. After a sumptuous dinner, a certain amount of "paper money" was given to each, to be used in the gambling that followed.

The Manufacturers Products Corp. has been organized by W. S. Arnstein, for a number of years connected with the feed trade of the East, and headquarters established in the New York Produce Exchange Annex. A brokerage and import business will be engaged in by the new company, which will make a specialty of milk powder, fish meal and similar products.

NORTH DAKOTA

Lehr, N. D.—The Jenner Elvtr. Co. has placed on order with R. R. Howell & Co. for a motor driven seed cleaner.

Noonan, N. D.—A fire, probably caused by sparks from truck exhaust, started in the elevator pit of the Farmers Co-op. Co., Mar. 5, causing slight damage before being extinguished by first-aid fire-fighting apparatus.

Embden, N. D.—It is reported that Gust Wenzloff, former manager of the Embden Co-op. Elvtr. Co.'s elevator, was arrested recently in Florida, charged with embezzling funds of the elevator. The shortage was reported as more than \$1,000.

Grand Forks, N. D.—Fred Klein has been named general manager of the North Dakota State Terminal Elvtr., a unit of the North Dakota State Mill, as of Apr. 1. For the past 16 years Mr. Klein has been manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator at Beulah, N. D., and has been an active member of the Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of North Dakota, and at present is a director of that organization.

Fargo, N. D.—The St. Anthony & Dakota and the Great Western elevators headquarters, J. G. Atchison, superintendent, have been moved from this city to Madison, Minn.

Northwood, N. D.—A feed mixing plant has recently been finished for the Northwood Grain & Seed Co. by Fred B. Douglass. A Strong-Scot Feed Mixer was used, driven from a line shaft of the plant. Considerable remodeling was done to the spouting, and overhead hopper-bottomed bins were built in above mixer to receive ground feed from the attrition mill, to be drawn into mixer. Cy Sampson is manager of this plant.

OHIO

Glendon, O.—W. D. Rapp & Sons' elevator was damaged by wind recently.

Richwood, O.—E. B. Hostettler Co. recently bot a large standard seed cleaner.

Painesville, O.—The Painesville Elvtr. Co. sustained damage to its electrical equipment Mar. 4.

Columbus, O.—We are interested in the construction of a small country elevator.—L. J. Dill Grain Co.

Toledo, O.—Stock of the Michigan Bean Co. was slightly damaged by fire of undetermined origin on Mar. 19.

Wellsville, O.—Faulk & Sons sustained a \$4,500 fire loss at their plant during the night of Apr. 7; fully insured.

Wellsville, O.—The Quality Feed Co.'s building and contents, owned by Howard Leath, suffered a \$10,000 fire loss on Mar. 24.

Toledo, O.—John Bailey, of the National Biscuit Co., New York, has succeeded Harold Anderson in the grain department of the National Mills.

Utica, O.—A new feed grinder and mixer is to be installed in the elevator of George Branstool as soon as the building is enlarged by an addition.

Carey, O.—The Carey Farmers Co-op. Co. recently improved its equipment by the installation of a corn cleaner and a cob storage bin at its elevator.

Wharton, O.—John Hochstettler & Son, owners of an elevator in Findlay, have purchased of A. R. Cramer his elevator here. Possession was given Mar. 22.

Findlay, O.—John Hochstettler & Son, who operate a 30,000-bu. elevator here, recently installed a 50-h.p. direct-connected hammer mill and a large Kwik-Mix Feed Mixer.

Columbus, O.—New members of the Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n are the Tyler Grain Co., Wooster; Branstool Elvtr., Utica, and Delta Farmers Co-op. Grain Co., Delta.

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The GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL

Marysville, O.—The Ohio Grain Co-op. Ass'n, which operates elevators at Milford Center, Mechanicsburg, Woodstock and Irwin, O., has bot the Herman Nichol Feed Store at this point.

Fostoria, O.—The Mennel Milling Co. has given a contract for erection of a 20,000-bu. reinforced concrete elevator, fireproof thruout, with modern, fast-handling equipment, including a 30-ton truck scale, to the A. Clemans Const. Co.

Trotwood, O.—Trotwood Farmers Exchange has installed the last of the new equipment in the new elevator, including variable speed drive and equipment in the feed room, all the equipment being furnished them by the Sidney Grain Mch. Co.

Arcanum, O.—Damage estimated at \$30,000 was done to the interior of the Arco Mills by fire on Mar. 25. Defective basement wiring was reported as the cause. The entire contents of the main mill building, including 3,000 bus. of wheat, were destroyed; partly insured.

Willshire, O.—Joseph Bowen, 73 years old, veteran grain dealer and stock buyer, dropped dead suddenly, from heart trouble, at his place of business on Mar. 17, being found a few minutes later by his son, Heber. Mr. Bowen and his son operated a grain elevator here.

Morrow, O.—The alertness of a boy, who noticed smoke coming from the top of the elevator at Alf R. Eesley's plant at 8 p. m., on Mar. 17, and who called the fire department without waiting an instant, probably saved the plant from destruction. The damage was slight.

The Ohio Millers State Ass'n's recent election resulted as follows: Pres., C. R. Patterson, Piketon; vice-pres., R. W. Simpson, Mount Vernon; directors: J. H. Dye, Marietta; J. W. Enright, Toledo; V. E. Fetterman, Perrysburg; J. H. Folk, St. Marys; M. W. McConnell, Co-shocton.

Hayden (Amlin p. o.), O.—Walter Latham has made extensive improvements at his elevator with sheller, drag feeder for hammer mill, elevator, scalper, magnetic separator, Kwik-Mix Mixer, large seed cleaner and V rope drives, the equipment furnished by the Sidney Grain Mch. Co.

Washington C. H., O.—Another storage unit, consisting of five bins, having a capacity of 100,000 bus., is being added by the Grain Elvtr. Co., doubling the company's grain storage capacity here. Contract for the construction of the addition has been given to the A. Clemans Const. Co.

London, O.—Six circular bins of re-inforced concrete, having a capacity of 30,000 bus., are being added to the plant of F. J. Wood & Sons. A large dump sink and a fast-handling stand of elevators will be installed, which will double the dumping capacity of the elevator. The A. Clemans Const. Co. has the contract.

Celina, O.—The Celina Equity Exchange has started construction of a new elevator across the railroad tracks from the present building. After the new building is completed the old one will be razed and the lot used for a coal yard. The Sidney Grain Mch. Co. will erect the elevator and supply all the machinery.

OKLAHOMA

Lawton, Okla.—Fire broke out in the Lawton Flour Mill No. 4 on Mar. 24, in the engine room, but was extinguished before serious damage was done.

Oklahoma City, Okla.—H. B. 2, called the "Oklahoma Chain Store Act," would impose a tax on conducting a business by the system of chain stores.

Custer, Okla.—Elmo Rankin, of Hinton, Okla., has moved to Custer to take up his duties in the plant of the Packard Milling Co., in which he bot an interest recently.

Talala, Okla.—O. D. Blackwell, of the Blackwell Produce & Feed Co., has purchased the grain elevator here from the Moore-Lowry Milling Co. New machinery will be installed.

Enid, Okla.—The Oklahoma Grain Dealers Ass'n will hold its 40th annual convention in this city May 14 and 15, headquarters and meeting place being the Youngblood Hotel.

Buffalo, Okla.—Ernest Walcher, manager of the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co.'s elevator, and his wife have a new "boss," who recently came to their home and whom they call Leslie Ray Walcher.

Capron, Okla.—The Farmers Co-op. Ass'n has bought the Clarence Heaton elevator here, giving it two elevators at Capron, both of which will be operated this season. C. N. Swinehart will manage the new elevator. The ass'n now owns six elevators in this county, the others being located at Alva, Ashley, Hopeton and Noel.

Hobart, Okla.—Altho Adair Morton, of Wichita, Kan., this summer will operate the elevators he bot from C. G. Long, of this city, the Hobart Mill & Elvtr., which was included in the deal, may not be operated, it is reported. In addition to the local plant, the deal included elevators at Roosevelt, Cold Springs, Komalty and Cahill (Lone Wolf p. o.), all in the same county.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST

Sedro Woolley, Wash.—A warehouse has been established here by the Pioneer Feed & Seed Co.

Camas, Wash.—A new feed mixing machine, of one-ton capacity, has been installed at Bla-ke Bros. Feed Store.

Spokane, Wash.—C. E. Kyle has been appointed manager of the new office here of the Archer-Daniels-Midland Co.

Pendleton, Ore.—An office has been opened in this city by the Archer-Daniels-Midland Co., with B. M. Huntley as manager.

Garfield, Wash.—George Anderson is now operating the feed mill known as the Garfield Feed & Fuel, retaining the same name, and specializing in cleaning and treating seed wheat and peas, chopping feed, etc.

Regional meetings in the State of Washington, under the auspices of the Pacific Northwest Grain Dealers Ass'n have been held as follows: Mar. 31, Almira; Apr. 1, Odessa; Apr. 2, Ritzville; Apr. 7, Colfax; Apr. 8, Walla Walla; Apr. 9, Pomeroy.

Pullman, Wash.—The Pullman Grain Growers are equipping their plant with a new leg fitted with Atlas Elevator Belt and Calumet Cups. A large magnetic separator is also being installed for grinder protection. All equipment was supplied by R. R. Howell & Co., and W. J. Morrell is doing the work.

Portland, Ore.—George Krummick, former manager for the Continental Grain Co. at Seattle, has been appointed to succeed Henry W. Collins as manager of the Portland office, Mr. Collins having resigned recently and connected with the Archer-Daniels-Midland Co., as reported in the Journals Mar. 24 number. Elmer Rude has taken Mr. Krummick's place at Seattle.

Sweetwater, Ida.—Equipment of the Lewis-ton Grain Growers new, modern 100,000-bus. elevator and storage house will include two receiving and shipping legs, using 11 x 7 "V" buckets on 12 inch, 5-ply belts, roller bearing boots, two distributors, steel bin spouting, Howell Safety Man Lift, Winter pneumatic Truck Lift and a 20-inch belt conveyor to and from the storage annex. All equipment is anti-friction thruout. Power will be supplied by a diesel engine, operating thru a rope drive to the work head. Machinery is being furnished by R. R. Howell & Co., and the construction work is in charge of W. J. Morrell.

Olympia, Wash.—Existing laws providing tax exemption for commodities held in transit were amended at the last legislative session in this state. Grain owned for six months or less and held for shipment outside of Washington is considered in transit and is not assessable in Washington. The six months are measured from the time of the last change of title. Whole grain products are included in the provisions of this law. The exemption applies to grain stored in public grain warehouses of the state, including public mill elevators. The assessment date next year and thereafter will be Jan. 1 instead of Mar. 1, therefore the transit exemption will apply to all grain purchased after July or August.

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Merchants Exchange St. Louis, Mo.

Wendell, Ida.—The Wendell Elvtr. Co. recently installed a new smut treating machine for treating seed wheat.

Seattle, Wash.—Amendments to the Revenue Act (Chapt. 180, Laws of 1935) becomes effective May 1, 1937. Section 40 (h) adds a new subsection authorizing the deduction of the amounts derived from the transportation of certain commodities, such as grains, where transit privileges are granted with respect to goods moving beyond the borders of this state. This protects transit privileges, and is important to all of our members who make use of transit. It makes no change in present practice but simply protects transit privileges. Section 187 eliminates the requirement that taxpayers obtain a new registration certificate each year.—Floyd Oles, Mgr. Pacific Northwest Feed Ass'n, Inc.

PENNSYLVANIA

Pittsburgh, Pa.—The death of Alexander H. Patterson, age 74 years, engaged in the grain and feed business (established by his father) for many years, occurred on Mar. 31, in this city.

Rockview (Pleasant Gap, p. o.), Pa.—A small capacity feed and flour mill will be installed at the new Western State Penitentiary here, the products to be supplied solely to state-owned institutions.

Philadelphia, Pa.—The grain elevator and warehouse of H. B. Cassel & Son Co. burned at 9 a. m., Apr. 2; loss, \$100,000; covered by insurance. The Cassel Co. has been in business for 40 years at the same location.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Yale, S. D.—The Shanard Elvtr. has opened for the spring season, with W. O. Tolman as manager.

Brookings, S. D.—The Farmers Co-op. Ass'n has installed a new cleaner at its elevator and also made repairs.

Leola, S. D.—A 20-ton truck scale with a 28x9-foot deck is being installed at the elevator of the Leola Equity Exchange.

Holmquist, S. D.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has decided to rebuild one of the two elevators that burned Mar. 16, as reported in the Mar. 24 Journals, the new structure to have a capacity of 35,000 bus.

Dell Rapids, S. D.—The death of Ole A. Hegg, former grain elevator manager at this point, was reported recently. He was 54 years of age. He had also bot grain at Worthing, Lennox and Hartford, this state.

Sioux Falls, S. D.—The Queen Bee Mill in the eastern section of this city, owned by the Commander Larabee Milling Co., has been sold to Ben Margulies, of this city, who is planning to use the structure for warehouse purposes.

Sioux Falls, S. D.—The Burke Grain Co. is defendant in a suit brought by the St. Paul Mercury Indemnity Co. to recover margins lost by J. A. Vandagrifft, banker charged with embezzlement. The defense is that the transactions were handled in the regular way on the Chicago Board of Trade and Winnipeg Grain Exchange and there was no cause to believe the money was not Vandagrifft's. Both sides moved for a directed verdict and Judge A. Lee Wyman took the case from the jury.

SOUTHEAST

Phenix Va.—A new 75-barrel flour mill has been completed by J. V. Adams.

Robbinsville, N. C.—A feed and cornmeal mill has been opened here by E. E. Stiles.

South Boston, Va.—A diesel unit has been installed in the Banister Mills, and the plant overhauled.

Abbeville, S. C.—Miller's Mill, Inc., has been organized here by E. F. Miller. Flour and cornmeal will be manufactured.

Charlotte, N. C.—The Ralston-Purina Co., of St. Louis, is reported to be considering this city for the location of a large branch plant.

Faber, Va.—Faber's Mill, which has ground feed here for over 130 years, burned recently, the fire originating in a hot box; loss, reported at \$15,000.

Swanee (r. d. Live Oak), Fla.—A feed mill has been opened here by J. W. Hawthorne and George Goff, Jr., proprietors of the Farmers Milling Co. on Lake City Highway.

TENNESSEE

Orlinda, Tenn.—Fire caused by foreign substance in a sheller in the plant of C. E. Wilkinson caused a fire which damaged the warehouse and stock on Mar. 12.

Memphis, Tenn.—A great get-together day will be observed by the Memphis Merchants Exchange on Apr. 29, in celebration of its 57th anniversary, the climax of the day being a banquet at the Peabody Hotel in the evening, when distinguished guests from all over our broad land will be present. W. H. Jasspon, pres. of the exchange, will be the toastmaster; Kenneth S. Templeton, pres. of the Chicago Board of Trade, and Hon. Walter Chandler, congressman from Tennessee, will speak; tribute will be paid to past presidents of the exchange, and the oldest living active and associate members will be guests of honor. It will be a "big night."

TEXAS

Amarillo, Tex.—The Panhandle Grain Dealers Ass'n will hold its convention in this city on May 17 and 18, headquarters Herring Hotel.

Santa Anna, Tex.—George Rhone, grain and cotton dealer, is building a 12,000-bus. elevator here, of frame, covered with metal, with concrete foundation.

Amarillo, Tex.—We contemplate building a 25,000-bu. grain elevator in the Panhandle near Amarillo, to be a duplicate of the one we now have at Friona, Tex. We want it completed by June 1.—Leo Potishman (Ft. Worth, Tex.).

Robstown, Tex.—J. C. E. Schmidt, for the past three years in the feed and seed business here, has had plans completed for the erection of a modern feed manufacturing and mixing plant, to be 40x48 feet, two stories high, with basement. Plans call for a grain elevator and drying system, the latter to be installed later. Mixed poultry and dairy feeds will be manufactured and molasses mixing and custom grinding done. The capacity of the plant will be over a car a day.

Ft. Worth, Tex.—The board of directors has voted to accept the invitation of Ft. Worth to hold our annual convention in this city Friday and Saturday, May 21 and 22, at the Hotel Texas, headquarters. These dates will allow ample time for all delegates to attend the other southwestern states conventions, as well as to afford them an opportunity of visiting between the convention dates. A large attendance is expected and preparations are being made to furnish proper and suitable entertainment for the largest convention we have had in over five years.—G. E. Blewett, sec'y-treas., Texas Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n.

UTAH

Provo, Utah.—The White Fawn Mill & Elvtr. Co., of Salt Lake City, has sold its local White Fawn City Feed Store to the Valley Flour & Feed Co., J. S. Smith & Sons, proprietors.

WISCONSIN

Oakfield, Wis.—A grain separator has been installed by the Oakfield Elvtr. Co.

Evansville, Wis.—Green & Co. recently purchased additional adjoining trackage, with the thought in mind of future storage tanks.

Beaver Dam, Wis.—A radio station has been installed at the plant of the Mayr Seed & Feed Co., feed manufacturers and flour jobbers.

Neillsville, Wis.—The starter for the attrition mill motors burst into flame in the elevator of S. H. Van Gorden & Son, causing slight damage recently.

Arcadia, Wis.—A. J. Sloboda, owner of the Arcadia Feed Mill, has had the plant overhauled and has installed a new cleaner, corn crusher, cob grinder and molasses mixer.

Weyauwega, Wis.—The Weyauwega Mill property is reported sold by the sheriff under foreclosure proceedings brot by the Cereal Grading Co., of Minneapolis. George W. Moody has arranged to operate the mill with option to purchase the property.

Avalon, Wis.—Louis Lader, proprietor of the Avalon Farmers Supply Co., has made some minor changes in his feed mill, eliminating two motors, blower and cyclone on roof, and some shafting. Interior fire protection has been provided in both mill and elevator.—G.H.R.

MILWAUKEE LETTER

New members of the Milwaukee Grain & Stock Exchange include Walter R. Vye, local manager of Cargill, Inc.

The rate of interest for April has been determined by the finance com'ite of the Milwaukee Grain & Stock Exchange at 5% per annum.

All officers of the Milwaukee Grain & Stock Exchange were re-elected at the annual election held Apr. 5, and are as follows: Pres., John V. Lauer; first vice-pres., E. S. Terry; second vice-pres., E. H. Hiemke; sec'y and treas., H. A. Plumb. James P. Hessburg was elected a director and Arthur M. Kayser and Carl A. Houton were re-elected. LeRoy La Budde and R. G. Leistikow were again named to the board of arbitration, and A. L. Flanagan, Edward La Budde and H. M. Stratton again to the board of appeals.

Eighty members of the Milwaukee Grain & Stock Exchange and traders from Minneapolis and Chicago attended a dinner in honor of Andrew L. Jacobs at the Cape Cod Inn, on the evening of Mar. 30, on the eve of his retirement from the grain business after 53 years. After a tour of the United States for a year, Mr. Jacobs and his wife will settle on an estate in Virginia. Walter R. Vye has succeeded Mr. Jacobs as manager of the Milwaukee office of Cargill, Inc., taking over his duties as cash buyer on Apr. 1. Mr. Vye has been associated with the Cargill firm as a buyer in Chicago for nearly two years, prior to which association he headed his own firm in Minneapolis.

Another Explosion of Grain Dust

At 4 p. m., Apr. 10, when the day shift was leaving, a terrific explosion shook the extensive plant of the Chas. A. Krause Co., at Greenfield, just outside the limits of Milwaukee, Wis.

Grain storage tanks of reinforced concrete were shattered, and tottered on loosened foundations. Fire following completed the destruction of the feed mixing plant and the corn and specialty mill, and one of the two large warehouses.

Six employees were killed and more than a score injured. The loss is estimated at \$1,000,000.

The first explosion is believed to have been in the basement of the corn plant, where a 50-ft. section of the east wall was blown out, from the ground level to the third floor. Windows were blown out on the fourth floor. A smaller section of the west wall was blown out.

Two lesser shocks followed as the explosion was propagated to the warehouse and grain elevator. The underpinning of some grain tanks was blown out, and beyond the elevator the feed plant had its roof blown off. The roofs over the grain bins caught fire, which spread to the grain.

A Chicago grain elevator architect inspecting the ruins reports that the end tank has its side walls below the hoppering blown out for a distance of 15 ft. up from the ground and the walls of the next tank to be cracked. Otherwise the grain tanks seem to be unharmed.

The 3-story brick and tile loading and shipping shed was completely demolished, the walls being blown out and the roof collapsing on the sacked contents.

Dust explosions occurred in this plant in 1920, 1924 and 1926, the two latter causing heavy loss.

No changes will be made at this time in the rules for grading corn, the federal grain supervision announces, with regard to cracked corn and foreign material.

"The more successfully exchange controls are operated the more the public is left in ignorance of what is actually going on," said Sir Chas. Addis, the noted banker, in a speech at Paris. The control obscures what should be revealed.

Official Brown-Duvel
MOISTURE TESTERS
 and a complete line of grain and seed testing equipment. Every item guaranteed up to government specifications.
HARRY B. OLSON ASHLAND BLOCK CHICAGO, ILL.

Construction Costs Advancing

Higher wages and higher taxes are forcing manufacturing costs upwards, and materials for construction are sharing irregularly in the advance.

Steel, more than any other material, is in such general use a rise in its price is reflected in building materials. The sharpest advance occurred recently in iron and steel. The composite average of finished steel was \$47.09 in March, 1932, \$53.90 a year ago, \$55.92 early in February, \$56.30 Feb. 27, and \$60.70 Mar. 6, and at present. In some lines the steel mills are not quoting prices, but accepting orders to be priced on date of shipment some weeks hence. In other words, the buyer does not know what it will cost.

At Pittsburgh No. 24 galvanized sheets are quoted per 100 lbs., at \$3.80 and wire nails at \$2.75. Galvanized sheets at Chicago are quoted at \$3.93, delivered, base f.o.b. cars; and 5.10 to 5.75c per pound delivered from warehouse.

Twisted reinforcing square bars are quoted at 3.95 per pound delivered Pittsburgh.

Some producers are booked ahead as far as three to five months.

Prices have not yet risen to the point of discounting the devaluation of the dollar.

Federal Crop Insurance Corporation

S. 1397, by Pope, would create a federal crop insurance corporation with \$100,000,000 capital, subscribed by the government and paid as approved by the Secretary of Agriculture.

Management shall be by a board of directors, "subject to the general supervision of the Secretary of Agriculture."

The Board shall consist of three employees of the Department of Agriculture appointed by and holding office "at the pleasure of the Secretary of Agriculture."

The manager shall be selected by the Board, "subject to the approval of the Secretary of Agriculture."

The corporation is empowered to buy or lease real and personal property.

The corporation may itself determine the character and necessity of its expenditures; and payments are exempted from "other laws governing the expenditure of public funds."

An amendment strikes out the requirement that employees be subject to civil service laws.

The Board is authorized to make payments to com'ites or associations of producers, and may utilize producer owned co-operative ass'ns.

Commencing with the wheat crop planted for harvest in 1938 the corporation is authorized to insure producers of wheat against loss in yields of wheat due to unavoidable causes, including drouth, flood, hail, wind, winterkill, lightning, insect infestation; plant disease and such other causes as may be determined by the Board, premiums to be in wheat or cash equivalent.

Storage facilities may be provided by the Corporation. "Wheat acquired under this Act shall be kept in federally bonded or state licensed warehouses or in such other manner as the Board determines."

The financial transactions of the Corporation shall be audited once a year "solely for the purpose of making a report to Congress"; but such report shall not be made until the Corporation shall have had opportunity to examine the same and explain or answer "criticisms of the general accounting office."

For operating and administrative costs there is appropriated not in excess of \$10,000,000 a year.

The bill passed the Senate Mar. 30 and went to the House.

The Secretary of Agriculture is given a free hand to run the corporation to suit himself without interference by Congress, the courts or the President—a real dictator.

Field Seeds

Des Moines, Ia.—The Des Moines Seed Co. has been dissolved.

Viroqua, Wis.—Theodore Johnson has opened a new seed store.

Grundy Center, Ia.—A seed store has been opened by C. S. Martz.

Yakima, Wash.—Glenn Rohn has been appointed manager of the Yakima Seed Co.

Des Moines, Ia.—The Nebraska Seed Co., Omaha, has been granted an Iowa charter.

Shenandoah, Ia.—Earl E. May Seed Co. has raised its minimum wage scale 10 per cent.

Farina, Ill.—Ging & Co. have bought ground on which to erect a brick seed house 40x100 ft.

Newton, Ia.—Frank Failor, 79, retail seedsman, passed away Mar. 8. Surviving him are two children.

Delta, Ia.—The R. & S. Seed Store was opened here recently by A. C. Rhinhart and Ernest Smith.

Mount Vernon, Wash.—Alf Christianson is planning construction of a seed warehouse at Montesano, Wash.

Troy, N. Y.—Lord & Shackett, Inc., have been incorporated with \$15,000 capital stock to handle seed, feed and grain.

Little Falls, Minn.—Otto Trettel is remodeling newly purchased property to house his seed, feed and produce business.

Independence, Ia.—C. B. Raffauf has bought the seed store equipment of R. F. Carsey, and is continuing the business.

Shenandoah, Ia.—The Frederick Seed Co. of Nebraska City has opened a branch store here, specializing in seed corn.

Oxford, Ind.—Indiana Hybrid Growers, Inc., has been incorporated by Edward A. Shriner, Jr., F. E. Elliott and C. E. Troyer.

Park Rapids, Minn.—I. C. Corneliusen, of Montevideo, has leased a warehouse and opened the Park Rapids Seed & Feed Exchange.

Jefferson, Ia.—The Midwest Seed Co., owned by C. O. Gottschalk of Perry, has opened a branch store here in charge of John Cross.

San Francisco, Cal.—John O. Knox, Stockton, was re-elected pres. of the California Seed Council at a recent meeting. W. L. Goss was re-elected sec'y.

Ellensburg, Wash.—Brotherton Seeds, Inc., has been incorporated for \$50,000 by Wilber Brotherton, Jr., D. C. Speers and Dorothy B. Brotherton, to grow and sell seeds.

Shenandoah, Ia.—Sale of the Henry Field Co., forerunner of the Henry Field Seed Co., to satisfy a judgment of \$180,215.95 in the name of Elbert A. Read, trustee, was advertised for Apr. 3.

Directory Grass and Field Seed Dealers

CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.
Crabbs, Reynolds, Taylor Co., clover, timothy.

GREEN SPRINGS, OHIO
The O & M Seed Co., seed merchants.

PAULDING, O.
Stoller's Seed House, wholesale field seeds.

ST. LOUIS, MO.
Mangelsdorf & Bro., Ed. F., wholesale field seeds.

Scott, T. Maurice, field seeds, carlot originator.

SAULT STE. MARIE, MICH.
Soo Terminal Co., grass, flax, peas.

SIOUX CITY, IOWA
Sioux City Seed Co., seed merchants.

Winnipeg, Man.—Trade circles estimate between 25,000 and 50,000 bus. of seed oats from western Canada have moved from the Peace River territory to Quebec and Ontario, and to northern United States.

Springfield, Mo.—Pres. Everett Beazley of the Wood-Beazley Seed Co., has announced the firm will liquidate its assets and go out of business. The company's plant was partially destroyed by fire a few weeks ago.

Saskatoon, Sask.—About 1,000 bus. of Apex wheat, a rust-resistant variety bred at the Saskatchewan University, is being distributed for spring seeding at \$3 per bu. with a limit of five bus. to any one purchaser.

Good hybrids need good soil, not because they are unable to produce on poor soil, but because they have the ability to utilize more effectively the materials found in fertile soil.—A. L. Lang, University of Illinois.

Lexington, Ky.—Opening of a wholesale branch of the Fayette Seed Co. in a leased two-story building with 3,000 square feet of floor space and a railroad siding, has been announced by the company's proprietor, R. M. Powell.

Minneapolis, Minn.—Stocks of grain suitable for seed still in the hands of the Federal Surplus Commodities Corp on May 29, totaled 676,379 bus. spring wheat; 315,840 durum, 324,188 barley, 444,436 oats, and 244,401 flax.

Pella, Ia.—The Sioux City Seed Co. has leased a building for a hybrid seed corn curing and grading plant to handle Iowalth hybrid seed which will be grown in this area. The company expects to contract 1,000 acres of corn ground. The new plant will be fitted with machinery some time in May.

Omaha, Neb.—The Western Seedsmen's Ass'n will hold its spring meeting at the Paxton hotel, Saturday, Apr. 24, announces sec'y E. H. Sexauer, Brookings, S. D., and John Mathys, Minneapolis, pres. The usual noon luncheon and evening banquet will be arranged. A large attendance is expected.

Boonville, Ind.—Local seed dealers report considerable activity just now. The farmers in Warrick county suffered heavily from the Ohio river flood. They are receiving relief, however, through the Red Cross and other agencies. Seed dealers say the demand for seeds just now is as brisk as it was this time last year.—W. B. C.

Raleigh, N. D.—A proposed amendment to the state "Pure Seed Law," offered in the general assembly, provides for reducing the retail seed dealer's license fee to \$10, and for giving the commissioner of agriculture authority to seize seed, begin condemnation proceedings, and sell seed at auction if requirements are not met in 30 days.

Lafayette, Ind.—For the third successive summer, Purdue University will offer a three week's intensive course in official methods of seed testing, from July 5 to July 24, as a part of the regular summer session. Official methods of seed testing, both for germination and purity, will be thoroughly covered, and laboratory work will be supplemented with lectures and field trips which will allow opportunity for first-hand study of noxious and troublesome weeds. In connection with the field work the students will collect, press and mount their own specimens under pyralin. The course will also include studies of some of the most common poisonous plants found in Indiana.

Winnipeg, Man.—The Dominion government will guarantee seed loans to farmers to the maximum extent of \$8,950,000 in the three prairie provinces. The maximum aggregate for Alberta is set at \$1,600,000; for Manitoba, \$750,000; for Saskatchewan, \$6,600,000. Alberta's demand for relief seed grain is expected to be the heaviest in its history.

Evansville, Ind.—A heart attack on Apr. 4 was fatal to John H. Heldt, 67 years old, president of the Heldt Co., seed, feed and implement dealers. The Heldt Co. was founded in 1884 by a brother, Henry Heldt, who was succeeded shortly afterwards by John E. Heldt and a brother, William, who continued the business as Heldt Bros.—W. B. C.

Arthur, Ia.—The local pop corn curing and storage plant, with its capacity for 7,000,000 lbs. of ear corn and 1,750,000 lbs. of shelled corn, owned by a confectionery company, is being abandoned, because its storage bins have been empty since 1935. Arthur is giving up its title as "Popcorn Center of the World."

Lafayette, Ind.—Exactly 1,680 official seed samples were collected and tested, entailing the making of 3,376 purity tests and 20,648 individual germination tests, during the year ending June 30, 1936, says the report of Indiana's Seed Inspection Division. The report contains the rulings of the State Seed Commissioner and discussions on free testing of seeds.

Des Moines, Ia.—A change in the original ruling of the Iowa State Board of Assessment & Review, which has exempted all sales of seeds from sales taxes, now makes seed sales taxable except when for processing or resale. Field Representative H. E. Rahe of the sales tax division interprets "processing" as "seeds bought and planted with the intention of selling the crop thereof to consumers, at which time the tax will be collected."

Ottawa, Ont.—On account of increased acreage there was a larger crop of alsike this year than in 1934 or 1935, the general quality of which was superior to the seed crop in either of the preceding years. The quantity produced this year by Ontario is much above domestic requirements but the surplus will be reduced largely by export to both the United States and Europe.—Ontario Dept. of Agriculture.

Washington, D. C.—The common yellow blooming and white blooming sweet clovers in the United States both contain a bitter substance known as coumarin. It is believed this substance poisons livestock when they are fed improperly cured clover hay. A sweet clover found in Chihli province of China proved to contain no coumarin and preliminary work at the Wisconsin Experiment Station shows that livestock prefer the new sweet clover to the common varieties. Spoiled hay of the clover has been fed to rabbits and calves without ill effects. The new clover is shorter than American varieties and produces fewer leaves. The forage specialists are trying to cross the non-bitter clover with domestic strains to lower the coumarin content of the domestic strains. Attempts thus far have been unsuccessful.

Topeka, Kan.—Senate Bill No. 284, by Senator Denious, waits only the signature of the Governor to become a law. It provides official inspection of field seeds, either in truck or car lots, thru cooperation between the Kansas Grain Inspection Department and the Seed Laboratory. At any grain inspection point in Kansas the grain inspector will, upon request of buyer, seller or prospective purchaser, obtain a representative sample of such seed and forward same to the state laboratory, and upon receipt of the analysis from the laboratory the inspector will issue an official certificate showing the result of the analysis and identifying the lot of seed from which the sample was taken. This will give seed dealers an official basis to support the labels under which the seed is sold.—J. F. Moyer, sec'y, Kansas Grain, Feed & Seed Dealers Ass'n.

Nampa, Id.—The Intermountain Seed & Fuel Co. of Twin Falls bot the warehouse of the Idaho Equity Exchange from Receiver E. E. Sanders, and took possession Apr. 1. Seed and grain cleaning machinery was included in the sale. Clyde Fisher has charge of the property, which will be headquarters for purchase and sale of field seeds.

Des Moines, Ia.—Geo. P. Sexauer & Son plan immediate construction of a two-story office and seed warehouse building with full basement on a site adjoining their present location. Local Manager E. C. Clark reports the building will be 66x120 ft., of brick and tile construction, and have two loading docks, one for cars and one for trucks. New seed cleaning and processing machinery will be installed and the structure will have a total of 25,000 square feet of floor space. The new plant is expected to be completed by July 1.

Ohio Seed Thefts Result in Arrests

Negotiations were under way on Mar. 29, for the extradition of William P. Robinson, alias Robertson, 33, from Fort Wayne, Ind., to Mercer county, O., to answer charges of participating in a series of seed and grain thefts since the first of the year. Fort Wayne police arrested Robinson and Tony Talerico late last month, on advices from Celina, O., where Geo. Green and Isaac Putnam, of Van Wert, O., were already under arrest and had made confessions implicating Robinson.

The series of robberies attributed to the gang included a \$1,500 cloverseed robbery at Celina, O.; a \$1,200 seed robbery at Elida, O.; a \$1,250 seed theft at Coldwater, O.; another \$1,500 seed theft at Rockford, O., and an attempted burglary of the grain elevator at Fort Jennings. The last, attempted on Mar. 19, failed. George Green was shot thru the shoulder in an exchange of shots, and Robinson is believed to have treated Green's wounds after their escape.

Stolen trucks were used in each of the robberies, and abandoned after disposal of the merchandise. Motor trouble following the Celina theft forced the gang to abandon both the truck and its contents, but the loads of other vehicles were sold. Isaac Putnam is believed to have been the "fence" who disposed of the stolen seed and grain.

Robinson has retained an attorney and refused to make any statement covering his alleged activities.

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St. Louis, Missouri

Amendment for New York's Seed Law

Two bills to amend that portion of the agriculture and markets law covering the inspection and sale of seeds have been filed in the New York legislature as Senate bill No. 1361, Int. 1210 by Mr. Rogers; and Assembly bill No. 1899, Int. 1705 by Mr. Roach.

The bills are identical. The amendment provides for labeling agricultural seed with its approximate germination, and in the case of mixtures, with the approximate germination of each seed constituting over 5% of the mixture by weight.

Sampling provisions are included in the bills.

The commissioner or his agents are authorized to remove or prohibit from sale any unlabeled seed found to be grossly unclean, or to enforce its proper recleaning.

The commissioner of agriculture is empowered to adopt and promulgate standards of health, vigor, purity and type for certified seed, and the word, "certified," is denied unless the certifying is done by designated authorities.

Origin of Name Alfalfa

Alfalfa is a Spanish version of the Arabian "Alfacafah" which means "The best sort of fodder." Some have thought it to be derived from the Arabian "Alchelfa," which means "That which grows after something else," and is generally applied to plants which thrive after the spring growth has disappeared. The latter name would signify the ability of the plant to grow during the hot summer and perhaps refer to its power of producing many crops during the season. The first-mentioned derivation, however, is probably the correct one, the Spanish "Alfalfa" having been identified with the Arabian "Alfacafah" in the 15th century by Fray Pedro de Alcala, a prominent specialist on the Arabian language.

In Europe alfalfa is always called lucerne. The origin of this word is uncertain. It has nothing to do with the Swiss state as the name was used before the plant was known in Switzerland. It is not likely that it was derived from the Lucerna valley in Northern Italy, as is generally assumed by American authors. An old Spanish name for the plant is "Userdas," which is possibly identical with the name "Louzerdo," used in southern France. More likely the name lucerne comes from "lucerno" which is an old Provencal word.

A great many varieties of alfalfa occur in the trade some of which are real botanical varieties; that is, they can be distinguished by fixed botanical characteristics. Turkestan alfalfa, for instance, has short, round leaflets and dull seeds. Others are only geographical varieties; their names merely signify that the seed has been grown in a certain country. Several, however, show decidedly practical qualities, such as hardiness, resistance to drought and disease, stooling power, seed production, etc.—J. H. Misner.

Homer B. Grommon, pres. of the Farmers National Grain Dealers Ass'n, has written the senators from Illinois urging them to oppose on behalf of Illinois farmers the plan to pack the Supreme Court.

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Clover and Timothy Seeds
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Russian Purchases of Alfalfa Seed

The largest shipment of alfalfa seed ever to be exported from the port of New York, probably the largest ever exported from the United States to one country, was carried to the Soviet ports of Odessa and Novorossisk by Soviet steamers when purchases of 2,129,000 lbs. in this country thru the Amtorg Trading Corp. were assembled early last month. The Russian purchasing office bought another 1,078,000 lbs. of alfalfa seed in Canada and unknown quantities in European countries.

Varieties purchased in this country were Common, Cossack, Grimm and Ladak, all of certified or verified origin, from Michigan, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, the Dakotas, Minnesota and some from Texas and Oklahoma. Most of the Canadian seed purchased was Ontario variegated.

In a decree of Feb. 4 Soviet Union officials planned to increase Russia's alfalfa acreage to 1,200,000 hectares, almost 3,000,000 acres, an increase of 300 per cent over 1936, to provide hay for dairy and beef cattle and increase milk and beef supplies for the Russian people. The 60,000,000 lbs of seed necessary to seed the planned areas were not available in the U.S. S.R., making foreign purchases mandatory.

Omaha, Neb.—Before the good fellowship committee of the Chamber of Commerce Mar. 8, Dr. Harry E. Barnard of the Farm Chemurgic Council, explained the possibilities for manufacture of motor fuel and plastics from corn and wheat.

Basing prices at a certain point plus freight not actually paid is again attacked by the Federal Trade Commission, this time against 35 companies selling 90 per cent of the cast iron soil pipe in the United States. Under the Birmingham Plus system, each respondent company, the complaint alleges, makes a delivered price, identical with that made by every other producer adhering to the system, to any given customer wherever located, such uniform pricing being carried on by each respondent company with the knowledge that all other producers following the system will quote and charge identical delivered prices.



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FAIRMONT, MINN.
ALBERT LEA, MINN.
BILLINGS, MONT.

Foreign Strains of Red Clover and Alfalfa

Foreign strains of red clover and of alfalfa were compared with domestic strains as checks during fifteen years of tests by the Illinois Exp. Station on experimental fields located in different parts of Illinois. The results obtained demonstrated beyond doubt that the foreign strains, except those coming from Canada, are not adapted to Illinois conditions. The planting of them results in losses not only thru immediate crop failures, but thru the production of inferior hybrid strains caused by cross-pollination with domestic varieties. The standard of excellence of the domestic strains that is thus destroyed is restored only after years of natural selection.

Only occasionally in the whole series of tests did a foreign strain of alfalfa produce yields as high as those of the domestic strain used as a check. Some yielded less than 25 per cent as much as the domestic variety. In only three of thirty crop years of tests did an Argentine strain yield as much as the check. And in only one year of a six-year test did a Turkestan strain yield as much as the domestic variety. Yet the Argentine and Turkestan strains were evidently better than the other unadapted foreign strains that were tested.

The foreign strains of alfalfa in general made much poorer stands than the domestic checks, and the plants were subject to more severe attack by insects and disease and were more easily winterkilled.

The domestic strains of red clover used as checks yielded from 50 to 600 per cent more than the several foreign strains. The foreign seed germinated well, but the stands, tho good the first year, were soon lost because of winterkilling and susceptibility to disease and insect injury. The true inferiority of the foreign strains, except those from Canada, showed up in their inability to produce a crop the second year.

Periods of high importations of alfalfa and red-clover seed have in the past been followed by high percentages of failure and by declining acreages of these crops in Illinois. Tariff barriers and federal requirements for coloring imported seed have tended to reduce importations during recent years, but whenever price differentials between domestic and foreign seed are high enough to make import-

ing profitable, seed may be expected to come in over the tariff barriers.

The results of the experiments, together with experiences in past periods of heavy importations, point clearly to the necessity, in times of shortage of domestic seed, of turning to some expedient other than the importation and use of unadapted seed.

Spring-seeded Pastures

Among the spring-seeded pastures, oats give the greatest pasturage in the shortest time and at the least cost. Seeded early they give satisfactory pasturage in four to six weeks. When pastured lightly they may still produce a hay or grain crop in June.

Unfortunately oats do not provide prolonged pasturage, and consequently some system of pasture rotation should be provided. The field should be so divided, where practicable, that the stock can be confined to one portion until another section is ready for grazing, and in the second section a crop that will provide additional forage should be planted with the oats. A good mixture for the second section is 2 bushels of oats and 1½ bushels (90 pounds) of Canada field peas per acre, a combination that makes highly satisfactory pasturage on medium-fertile soils provided stock are not put on it for at least seven weeks after it is seeded. The oats and peas should be sown early at oat-seeding time. Canada field peas are primarily adapted to cool weather and to soils of medium fertility. They are of doubtful value on the light gray soils of southern Illinois.

Another commonly used mixture, which has proved highly satisfactory, especially for hogs and sheep, for the second plot of an oats pasture is 2 bushels of oats and 3 pounds of rape per acre. Oats and rape can be seeded as early in the spring as the land can be cultivated and they are ready for pasturing practically as early as the plot seeded to oats alone. Of course where milk cows are to be pastured, rape is not desirable in the mixture.

Another mixture that may be used for the second pasture is 2 bushels of oats and 8 pounds of sweet clover per acre. This is probably the cheapest mixture than can be seeded, but it is worthless on sour soils, and it must have at least eight weeks before stock are started on it. On medium-acid

soils that have been limed recently, and where sweet clover has not been grown, one or more clovers should be added to make the mixture a little more certain. A good mixture under such conditions is 2 bushels of oats per acre and 2 pounds each of red clover, sweet clover, alsike, timothy, and rape. Where dairy cows are to be pastured, the rape should be omitted. On soils in a relatively low state of fertility and inclined to be acid, the sweet clover should be omitted and alsike clover correspondingly increased. This mixture is not adapted to the light gray soils of southern Illinois.

On soils of medium to low fertility Sudan grass seeded 20 pounds to the acre at corn-planting time will usually carry more stock than any other pasture that can be seeded for emergency purposes. Here again an oat pasture to carry the stock until the Sudan grass is well started is helpful. After the oat section has been pastured off, a second seeding of Sudan can be made, in this portion of the field, as late as August 15 in central Illinois and still develop into good pasture for late summer and early fall if sufficient moisture is available to start the crop. Sudan can be pastured safely until frost, but should be abandoned after a killing frost because of the danger of forage poisoning.

Sudan grass also serves well in a mixture with soybeans seeded as soon as the soil warms up. This mixture is ready for use in midsummer, when permanent pastures are usually short and additional pasturage is badly needed. Soybeans seeded with Sudan grass may reduce the hazard of chinch bugs injuring the Sudan grass. A mixture of Sudan and soybeans makes better pasture than soybeans alone. Millet is sometimes used, but experience thus far has shown it to be much less desirable than Sudan, even in a mixture with soybeans.

If Sudan grass seed is unreasonably high in price, sorghum seed frequently can be purchased considerably cheaper. Approximately 20 pounds of sorghum seed instead of Sudan can be used with the soybeans with fairly satisfactory results.—Ill. Circ. 465.

Performance of Second Generation Hybrid Seed

Corn growers are asking what will happen if they select seed from a field of first-generation hybrid corn for planting the next year. An entry of such seed from a double cross was included in the performance tests on four of the Illinois fields in 1935.

In resistance to lodging the second-generation hybrid was better by 11.7 per cent than the average of five best open-pollinated varieties but was inferior to the first-generation hybrid by 8.2 per cent. Second-generation seed yielded 3 bushels less of sound corn than the open-pollinated varieties and 18 bushels less than first-generation seed.

In a yield test of first- and second-generation seed of double crosses conducted in 1932 in Ohio, the first generation hybrid seed averaged 78.5 bus. an acre and the second-generation 66.4 bus., a reduction of 15.4 per cent. In the ten individual comparisons the reductions ranged from 5 to 24 per cent. At the Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment Station ten first-generation double-cross hybrids averaged 64.1 bus. an acre; second-generation hybrids, 54.0 bus.; a reduction of 15.8 per cent. The open-pollinated check yielded 53.1 bus. In every comparison second-generation hybrid seed yielded less than first-generation, the reductions ranging from 11.0 to 27.9 per cent.

Thus while the Illinois test was made with only one hybrid and in only one year, the results agree very well with those from Ohio and Wisconsin in showing the reductions in yield from second-generation hybrid seed as compared with first-generation seed.

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Buffalo Grass

By A. D. JACKSON of Texas Exp. Station

Buffalo grass has the ability to withstand drouth and heavy grazing and also thrives in regions of heavy rainfall. The far-flung program of the soil erosion service has focused the attention of the engineers and farmers alike in the matter of providing grassed runways for escaping water that will avoid erosion. Bermuda grass is often objectionable to farmers due to its tendency to spread to the cultivated lands. In a number of projects, these grassed slopes have been set to buffalo grass and this has proved to be highly satisfactory. The grass forms an effective turf quickly but does not present any serious problems of control. Buffalo grass is also popular in grassing over eroded areas, being turned back from cultivation into pastures. In fact, there is a great demand for this grass in providing the necessary pastures on each farm. The principal problem is that of propagation.

The seed of buffalo grass is difficult to secure and is therefore expensive and on this account Mr. Hansel has recently inaugurated a study of some better means of harvesting the seed. The seed of buffalo grass is produced upon the female plants which usually grow in clumps separate from neighboring clumps of the male plants, and it is seldom that the male and female plants are found closely intermingled. The male plants produce the flower stalks which produce 2 or 3 small comb-like spikes about an inch long similar to those of the grama grasses. These flower spikes are often mistaken for seed and of course disappointment follows their planting. The female or seed-bearing flowers are very inconspicuous, being small burs about $\frac{1}{8}$ of an inch thick that are borne in the axils of the leaves generally close to the ground particularly where the grass has been heavily grazed. These seed burs remind one of sand burs except that they have no sharp spurs. Each of these seed burs contains 1 to 3 seeds somewhat oblong and about 1-32 inch in diameter. Normally the germination of the seed is high, which is contrary to popular belief inasmuch as low germination often results from improper planting. Due to the hardiness of the burs, the unthreshed seed is slow to germinate and a portion of seed will fail to sprout for a season or so which is a wise provision of nature resulting in the holding back of a reserve seed supply for later suitable weather conditions.

Buffalo grass is often confused with "curly mesquite grass" which is in an entirely different family. Both grasses are short, ranging in height from 4 to 10 inches. Both spread from runners and have short curly leaves but neither has root-stocks. Both grasses are very palatable but ranchmen think livestock prefer the buffalo grass. The mesquite grass has both male and female parts on one plant in the form of a slender spike. The mesquite grass is limited to the more southern areas.

Recent planting tests with buffalo grass seed at College Station show 6 to 20 days necessary for the seed to sprout and the germination ranged from 10 percent to 80 percent under laboratory conditions. Under field conditions, 3 to 6 weeks are required for germination. The seed threshed by running the burs through a coffee mill gave much higher germination than the unhulled seed and germinated in a much shorter time, only 16 hours being required in some cases. Field tests at Temple showed that hulled seeds germinated in one-half the time required for the unhulled seeds and the plants stood the hot weather much better. In the Temple tests, unhulled seeds were planted in sandy soil at depths of $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, $1\frac{1}{2}$, and 2 inches. All plantings were successful but the greater depths required longer time for the plants to emerge. After six months, it was impossible to detect any difference in

the plants resulting from the various depths of planting but it was assumed that the deeper plants would be more drouth resistant. Broadcast seedings using 5, 10, 15 and 20 pounds of seed to the acre planted on disked land and covered lightly with a brush drag were uniformly successful at Temple. These plantings were in early May on land that had a heavy stand of Colorado grass later in the summer, but by the following spring, a good stand of buffalo grass was growing.

The chief drawback at the present time is the difficulty of harvesting the seed. The seed burs are borne close to the ground often lower than a mower blade can be run, in which case some means of sweeping must be used. The material when swept up is run through a fanning mill and cleaned, but the seed are therefore expensive. A machine of the fan and suction type for harvesting the seed has been used effectively on pure stands of buffalo grass by J. R. Quinby, on the Chillicothe Station, and is the best means so far devised for gathering seed.

Occasional plants are found which seem to inherently produce the seed burs higher above the ground, high enough, in fact, that the grass may be cut below the seed burs, making possible the threshing of the seed from the resulting hay. Accordingly, the station workers are attempting to increase these tall types for seed production. Furthermore, observations on the range show that under exceptionally good soil and moisture conditions and where the stand is protected from grazing, any of the strains will grow luxuriantly enough to enable mowing and threshing the seed; but, of course, such general population plants, under average conditions, will produce the usual low seed-bearing plant.

More Soybeans Urged for Iowa

A "more soybeans for 1937" drive is being made in Iowa, where H. D. Hughes, head of farm crops at Iowa State College, Ames, believes the acreage should be doubled over the 500,000 acres planted in 1936.

Supporting his conviction is the loss of clover and grass seedings last season, creating need for annual hay crop; and the cash market for soybeans furnished by Iowa processors.

The increase in acreage should be made, believes Mr. Hughes, in the central and northwestern parts of the state, where fairly level ground is less subject to erosion than the hills in the southern and eastern portions of the state.

Growing wheat that is yellowish-green needs some quickly available nitrogen fertilizer. Such a top dressing will cost about 35 cents for each extra bushel of wheat produced.

Cheap Seed Loaded with Weed Seed

By H. R. KRAYBILL, Indiana State Seed Commissioner

Just recently an Indiana farmer purchased a bushel of sweet clover from a mail order house, featuring cheap seed. Results of an analysis of an official sample drawn from the 60 pounds of seed showed that the bushel contained: 383,940 weed seeds, one pound of inert matter or trash, and 57.5 pounds of sweet clover seed of which 44 percent were dead, leaving a net total of 32 pounds of live seed. At \$7.50 per bushel, including freight, the farmer paid at the rate of \$14 for the live sweet clover seed. A reliable local seed dealer could have furnished good seed at a much lower price.

In addition the same farmer bought from the same company a bushel of alfalfa seed, which carried no analysis tag whatsoever. Analysis of this lot of seed showed that the bushel contained: 860,220 weed seeds including 2,160 dodder seeds, 2.5 pounds of inert matter or trash, and 55.6 pounds of alfalfa seed of which 32 percent were dead and 20 percent were hard seeds. The seed contained slightly less than 38 pounds of live alfalfa seed per bushel.

Seed Movement in March

Receipts and shipments of seeds at the various markets during March, compared with March, 1936, in bushels, except where otherwise indicated, were:

	Receipts 1937	Shipments 1937	Shipments 1936
FLAXSEED			
Chicago	245,000	78,000	191,000
Duluth	200	13,453	1,687
Ft. William	21,419	7,296	12,680
Minneapolis	747,970	219,200	8,890
Superior	.....	.....	7,747
KAFIR AND MILO			
Hutchinson	4,400	6,600	.....
Kansas City	47,600	107,800	50,400
Wichita	3,900	23,400	2,600
CANE SEED			
Ft. Worth	18,700	13,200	2,200
Hutchinson	1,100	.....	.....
Kansas City	11,200	40,600	1,200
Wichita	.....	1,300	1,300
SORGHUMS			
Ft. Worth	81,200	187,600	140,000
CLOVER			
Chicago, lbs.	534,000	1,426,000	743,000
Milwaukee, lbs.	63,000	280,675	163,800
TIMOTHY			
Chicago, lbs.	403,000	1,563,000	1,012,000
Milwaukee, lbs.	71,400	448,210	196,150
SOY BEANS			
Chicago	377,000	664,000	358,000
Minneapolis	4,200	.....	.....
Peoria	11,200	203,000	.....
Toledo	57,400	.....	.....

The price of grain alcohol was raised 5 cents per gallon Apr. 1 by the Commercial Solvents Co.

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Feedstuffs

Jamestown, N. Y.—The Mutual Millers & Feed Dealers Ass'n will hold its annual summer convention here Sept. 9-10.

Chicago, Ill.—The 12th annual meeting of the American Dry Milk Institute, Inc., was held at the Bismarck Hotel, Apr. 7.

Portland, Ore.—The Oregon Feed Dealers Ass'n will hold its annual convention at the Multnomah hotel here May 14. Roy Adams is general chairman.

Lincoln, Neb.—L. B. No. 207, requiring state registration of all brands and labels on goods at \$5 each, is still in the com'ite of Nebraska's unicameral legislature. No date has been set for its hearing.

Stillwater, Okla.—Cottonseed meal may be freely fed to dairy cattle provided proper mineral and vitamin supplements are included in the ration, claims A. H. Kuhlman, of the A. & M. College dairy staff.

Harrisburg, Pa.—Dr. Jas. W. Kellogg, chief chemist of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, has been employed by the Institute of American Meat Packers to conduct the Institute's dog food division.

Washington, D. C.—Dr. H. H. Hanson, Delaware's state chemist, has been selected to succeed Dr. Geo. L. Bidwell, deceased, at the head of the executive com'ite of the Ass'n of American Feed Control Officials.

Peoria, Ill.—Dr. J. E. Hunter, Professor of Agricultural & Biological Chemistry, Pennsylvania State College, noted authority on nutrition, will become Director of Biological Research for Allied Mills, Inc., effective Apr. 1.

Kansas City, Mo.—Sales of bran amounted to 23,800 tons and of shorts to 17,700 tons in the futures market of the Kansas City Board of Trade during the month of March, the volume of trade having been the largest for some time.

Atlanta, Ga.—An announcement of Commissioner of Agriculture Columbus Roberts promises he will effect and enforce a state milk powder law requiring a tax of 5c per lb. or fraction thereof, on all milk powder coming into the state.

Washington, D. C.—The New Census of Manufacturers—1935—Prepared Feeds covers statistics relative to the production of prepared feeds in the year mentioned. An improvement in this mimeographed report is publication of tonnage figures as well as dollar volume.

Ames, Ia.—A regional research laboratory for improvement of swine thru breeding, will soon be established here under the supervision of Dr. Hugh C. McPhee, and the directorship of Dr. W. A. Craft, according to the plans of Dr. J. R. Mohler, head of the Federal Buro of Animal Industry. The laboratory will be financed thru the special research fund provided under the Bankhead-Jones Act.

Hoquiam, Wash.—Japanese interests are planning to operate many floating pilchard (sardine) plants off the Pacific Coast this year and sell their fish oil and meal products in the United States, declared F. W. Mathias, Hoquiam Chamber of Commerce sec'y, in a recent letter asking U. S. Senator Lewis Schwellenbach to aid in procuring a federal commission to protect the shore pilchard plants. Shore plants in California handled 550,000 tons of pilchards last year, wrote Mathias, in Oregon, 25,000 tons; British Columbia, 45,000 tons, and Washington, 6,500 tons.

Columbus, Wis.—Edward Martin and Theron Black, proprietors of the Dering Feed Co., and inventors of the "Vapo-las" molasses machine, were hosts to district meeting of 45 members of the Central Wisconsin Feed Dealers Ass'n on Mar. 25. At the afternoon session a grain inspector demonstrated barley grading. At the evening session following a banquet three past presidents of the Milwaukee Grain Exchange, O. R. Siekert, Harry Franke and A. L. Flanagan, were the first speakers.

Dried beet pulp was compared with moistened pulp and moist corn silage with artificially dried silage. The reversal method was employed, the experimental periods being of 20 days' duration. There was no difference in the feeding value of the dry matter of the wet feeds as compared with that of the dry. Animals receiving a wet feed consumed a greater total amount of water but actually drank less. The greater water intake did not increase milk production, is the finding of the Virginia Station.

Responsibility for offering misbranded goods for shipment in interstate commerce rests on the shipper, regardless of whether the product is packed in his own packages, or are labeled with a private brand for whom the product is produced, according to the federal Food & Drugs Act. Self-protection has led many feed manufacturers to lay down an inflexible rule that every batch of private brand sacks sent to their plants must be approved by the manager before being filled. This rule catches many improperly or untruthfully labeled bags.

Feed Prices

The following table shows the closing bid price each week for May futures of standard bran and gray shorts, spot cottonseed meal, soybean oil meal and No. 1 fine ground alfalfa meal, in dollars per ton and No. 2 yellow corn and No. 2 yellow soybeans in cents per bushel:

	Minneapolis Spot		Kansas City	
	Bran	Midds.	Bran	Shorts
Dec. 12.....	33.00	34.00	25.65	32.15
Jan. 9.....	34.00	34.00	27.55	33.50
Jan. 30.....	33.00	33.00	24.50	32.00
Feb. 20.....	30.50	32.50	....	30.50
Feb. 27.....	29.50	32.00	23.25	30.40
Mar. 6.....	30.50	32.50	24.00	31.25
Mar. 13.....	33.00	34.50	24.55	31.25
Mar. 20.....	34.00	36.50	26.90	33.50
Mar. 27.....	35.50	37.00	28.00	34.50
Apr. 3.....	36.50	38.00	31.65	36.00
Apr. 10.....	37.50	38.50	30.50	34.50
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St. Louis				
	Bran	Shorts	Chicago	Soy- Meal
Dec. 12.....	27.85	34.00	144	41.40
Jan. 9.....	29.25	35.10	161 $\frac{1}{4}$	42.90
Jan. 30.....	27.50	33.25	159 $\frac{3}{4}$	42.20
Feb. 20.....	25.50	32.40	159 $\frac{3}{4}$	41.20
Feb. 27.....	25.00	31.75	156	41.20
Mar. 6.....	26.10	32.25	155 $\frac{3}{4}$	40.20
Mar. 13.....	26.50	33.00	156 $\frac{3}{4}$	40.20
Mar. 20.....	28.90	35.00	155 $\frac{3}{4}$	39.70
Mar. 27.....	30.25	36.25	165	41.70
Apr. 3.....	33.35	37.75	165	43.20
Apr. 10.....	33.00	36.50	173	45.00
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Cottonseed Meal				
	Ft. Worth	Memphis	Kansas City	Chicago
Dec. 12.....	37.00	34.50	24.00	112
Jan. 9.....	38.00	35.00	24.00	113 $\frac{1}{2}$
Jan. 30.....	40.00	34.00	24.50	113 $\frac{3}{4}$
Feb. 20.....	33.50	24.50	....	112 $\frac{3}{4}$
Feb. 27.....	41.00	32.00	....	112 $\frac{3}{4}$
Mar. 6.....	40.00	33.50	24.00	114 $\frac{3}{4}$
Mar. 13.....	34.00	24.00	....	114 $\frac{3}{4}$
Mar. 20.....	41.00	35.00	23.50	117
Mar. 27.....	41.00	36.50	23.50	127
Apr. 3.....	41.00	38.50	24.00	138
Apr. 10.....	43.00	39.00	24.00	141

Des Moines, Ia.—Tentative officers and directors of the Independent Feed Dealers Finance Corp., subsidiary of the Iowa Independent Feed Dealers Ass'n, met Mar. 8 to perfect plans for starting the organization so that loans may be made early in April to feed dealers who wish to extend credit to farmer patrons. Officers are C. M. Stormes, Walter Berger, and Geo. Schaaf, all of Des Moines.

R. M. Field, executive vice president of the American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n is pleased to announce that one of the foremost nutrition experts in the country, Dr. R. M. Bethke of the Ohio Experiment Station, will address the annual meeting at Hot Springs, Va., next June on the subject of Proteins in Feeding Animals and Poultry, from the standpoint of the manufacturer of mixed feeds.

Washington, D. C.—U. S. exports of grains July-January, 1936-37, compared with the exports in the like period of 1935-36 (in parentheses), were 3,820 (7,144) bus. barley; 1,766 (175) bus. wheat—Buro of Agricultural Economics.

Hay Movement in March

Receipts and shipments of hay at the various markets during March, compared with March, 1936, in tons, were:

	Receipts	Shipments	
	1937	1936	
Baltimore	414	11	.....
Boston	528	726	130
Chicago	2,819	2,508	1,979
Ft. Worth	44	55	.....
Kansas City	8,928	6,576	4,320
Minneapolis	713	332	24
Peoria	880	30	30
San Francisco	588	696

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Feed Grinders
still maintain
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Census of Prepared Feed Manufactures

Manufacturers of prepared feeds in the United States reported substantial increases in employment and production in 1935 as compared with 1933, according to preliminary figures compiled from the returns of the recent Biennial Census of Manufactures, released by Director William L. Austin of the Bureau of the Census.

These manufacturers employed 11,602 wage earners in 1935, an increase of 32 per cent over 8,791 reported for 1933, and the increase in wages paid, from \$7,865,616 to \$11,068,152, was at the rate of 40.7 per cent. The aggregate value of prepared feeds made in 1935 was \$330,887,155, an increase of 76.5 per cent as compared with \$187,437,952 reported for 1933.

In 1935 feed was made chiefly from milled grain, of which 6,219,763 tons was produced, an increase of 11.9 per cent over 1933. Of the 1935 total, nearly six per cent was dog food.

This industry embraced 942 (compared with 710 in 1933) establishments engaged primarily in the manufacture of mixed feeds from milled grain and ingredients such as alfalfa meal, soy-bean meal, bone meal, molasses, etc. Alfalfa meal and soy-bean flour and meal are also made for sale as such in some cases.

Feed Finance Corporation Perfected

The feed finance plan conceived by Sec'y Geo. Schaaf, of the Independent Feed Dealers Ass'n of Iowa, on which members and officers of that organization have worked since last September, has been perfected in the new Feed Dealers Finance Corporation, incorporated subsidiary of the ass'n.

Elected to head the perfected finance corporation have been Walter L. Berger, pres.; W. E. Barr, vice-pres., and C. M. Stormes, sec'y-treas. J. A. Courtright of Mediapolis, has been hired as executive sec'y, and has opened offices in the Bankers Trust Building at Des Moines.

Early loans are expected to be made on hogs. Cattle, dairy and poultry loans are expected to follow naturally in due season. The purpose of the finance corporation is to give farmers, thru feed dealers, from four to six months credit on all feed bought.

Under the plan the financing service will discount farmers' notes, secured by senior liens on the livestock to which the feed is to be fed, the feed dealer immediately receiving 90% of the face of the note, leaving 10% as a "cushion fund" pending payment of the note. Loans are expected to average less than \$100 to individual farmers and will cover sale of millfeed, tankage, mixed feed, grain and other feed products.

Pres. Walter Berger presided at a meeting of the directors in Des Moines, Mar. 31, at which plans to promote the finance organization thru a series of district meetings were laid, so that loans might begin by Apr. 15. The first five meetings were held Apr. 5-9, with Acting Sec'y J. A. Courtright present at each to explain the plan. These meetings were held at Waterloo, Muscatine, Ottumwa, Creston, and Council Bluffs. Meetings were

Feedstuffs Movement in March

Receipts and shipments of feedstuffs at the various markets during March, compared with March, 1936, in tons were:

	Receipts 1937	Shipments 1936	Receipts 1937	Shipments 1936
*Baltimore	3,327	2,734	.....	.....
Boston	838	744	.....	.....
Chicago	8,834	9,799	30,864	29,020
*Kansas City	9,300	3,700	28,050	23,175
Milwaukee	295	765	10,330	9,370
*Minneapolis	2,083	2,442	28,350	38,612
*Peoria	16,700	14,320	18,138	16,603
*San Francisco	100	240	.....	.....

*Millfeed. †Bran and shorts.

scheduled for central and northern sections of Iowa for the second week in April.

Iowa feed dealers have shown marked interest in the plan, feeling that something akin to the successful financing of automobiles and other products should prove successful in financing feed sales.

Grain and feed ass'n's of other states are watching closely the development of feed financing in Iowa, where the Independent Feed Dealers Ass'n is pioneering treatment of the feed credit problem.

Adulterations and Misbrandings

El Reno Mill & Elevator Co., El Reno, Okla., was fined \$20 and costs on a plea of nolo contendere, Sept. 17, 1936, to shipment of a quantity of sacked dairy feed from Oklahoma into Texas, about May 14, 1935, found to contain an excess of crude fiber, a deficiency in nitrogen-free extract, and variations in composition from the declarations on the labels.

New Feed Laws in Georgia

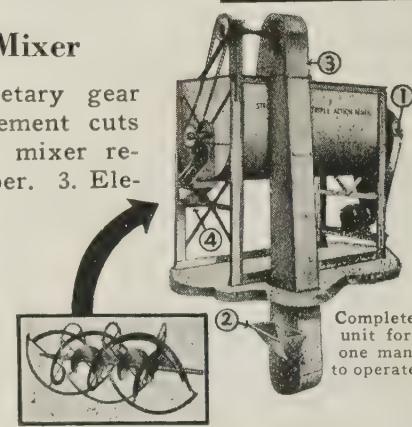
Two new feed laws were enacted by the Georgia legislature on Mar. 8 to become effective immediately. The first is an amendment to the existing law, providing a registration fee of \$2 for each brand of feed registered. The second is an amendment that gives the Commissioner of Agriculture and his deputies power to seize commercial feedingstuffs that violate any provision of the law; empowers the Commissioner or the State Chemist to assess and collect refunds to cover deficiencies in grade on feedingstuffs as determined by official analysis and distribute the refunds prorata among the consumers of the feed; and provides a fine of not more than \$100 for the first violation and not less than \$100 for each subsequent violation of any part or parts of the Act.

Three tobacco firms will bring suit to recover processing taxes collected under the act of 1936.

THREE ITEMS THAT STAND FOR THE ECONOMY AND EFFICIENCY OF STRONG-SCOTT EQUIPMENT

Triple Action Dry Feed Mixer

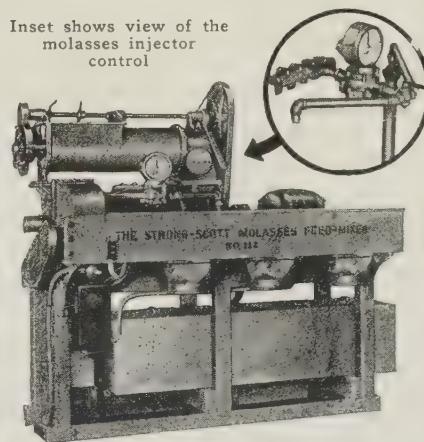
1. Combination V-Belt and Planetary gear drive. This efficient drive arrangement cuts power costs—for instance, one-ton mixer requires only 5 h.p. 2. Loading Hopper. 3. Elevating Leg. 4. Sacking Spout. INSET—Specially designed agitator cylinder, which, with Planetary gear speed reducer, saves 25% to 50% on operating costs.



Complete unit for one man to operate

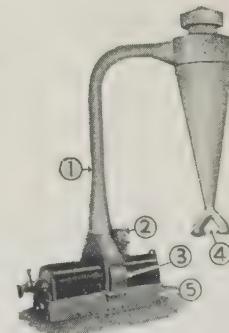
Molasses Feed Mixer

Lumpless Molasses Feed Mixer. The Strong-Scott patented molasses injection control is not found in any other mixer. You get better prices when using this mixer because the molasses feed is better. Write for complete description.



Fire and Explosion Hazards are eliminated when you have a Strong - Scott Pneumatic Attrition Mill.

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Poultry Feeds and Feeding

Raleigh, N. C.—T. T. Brown, poultry specialist at the State College, claims 393 demonstration poultry flocks in North Carolina earned their owners a profit of \$12,994 in one month last year.

Washington, D. C.—Dr. J. R. Mohler, head of the Bureau of Animal Industry, is chairman of a new poultry com'ite appointed by Sec'y Henry A. Wallace of the Department of Agriculture.

Ramsey, Ind.—Geo. F. Pinaire, of Clover Valley Hatchery, has agreed with the Federal Trade Commission to cease representing that all the baby chicks he sells are produced by his own or by blood-tested flocks, when such is not the fact.

Iowa poultrymen are increasingly dependent on commercial hatcheries. In 1928 only 25 per cent of the chicks hatched in Iowa came from commercial hatcheries. By 1934 the percentage had increased to 43. Iowa had 668 hatcheries in 1930 and 691 in 1936, with a capacity of 27,900,000 eggs.

An electric method for caponizing, or unsexing chicks has been developed and is being used by leading hatcheries to produce unsexed chicks, fully healed and ready to deliver at three to four weeks after hatching. Unsexed "capon-broilers" gain a pound a month up to about six months. The electric method is more simple, much less dangerous to the bird and less subject to "slips" than methods in use heretofore, altho the procedure is similar.

The **poultryman** who knows the chemical composition of the feed his birds consume is only partly informed. Of greater importance is knowing how much of each nutrient is digestible, for only the digestible food consumed will be utilized in the body of the fowl. Unfortunately a wide range appears in the digestibility of different commodities commonly used as feeds, and in the digestive abilities of individual birds. This limits digestion co-efficients, and increases the difficulty of making exactly balanced rations.

Reading, Pa.—Zellers Laboratories have been ordered by the Federal Trade Commission to stop claiming that "Zellers Kamala Nicotine Tabs" is an effective remedy or treatment for, or agency for the removal of intestinal parasites in fowls; that "Zellers Fowl Tone Formula No. 1" and "Carbo-Zel Tablets" are effective remedies for intestinal flue, coccidiosis, and other diseases, and that "Zellers Fowl Tone Formula No. 2" is scientifically prepared to combat successfully the ravages of intestinal worms in fowls, and will counteract toxic poisons, or is a worm preventive, as the claims are false and misleading.

Treated Wool Grease Prevents Rickets

B. H. Thomas, head of the animal chemistry and nutrition subsection of Iowa State College, Ames, answers a query on possible use of wool grease as an antirachitic agent in feeding poultry as follows:

"The process for the chemical synthesis of a vitamin D from wool grease is an adaptation of a patented process mentioned recently in some technical publications from this laboratory in connection with the activation of pure cholesterol.

"Since commercial wool grease is one of the richest and cheapest sources known to us of this sterol, it lends itself readily to large scale production of this new antirachitic material. The activating process involves a heat treatment of the wool grease or the mixed alcohols derived from the same with a cheap mineral acid

whereby the cholesterol in the wool grease is transformed into an effective antirachitic substance.

"When this active product derived from wool grease is fed quantitatively to chicks as a supplement to a severe rickets-producing ration, it very effectively and efficiently prevents the occurrence of rickets. We have shown repeatedly in tests involving large numbers of chicks that the active material produced from wool grease is utilized efficiently by the chick."

Feed Rations in Egg Laying Test

The feed rations used at the Western and Central New York State Official Egg Laying Tests were made up as follows:

Mash and grain are both hopper fed. Mash is available at all times. Grain is available only for a limited period in the afternoon for about two hours. Artificial illumination is used all night. Wet mash is fed all the year using dried skim milk mixed one to three with water and fed directly on dry mash in hoppers. The plan of two feedings of wet mash is used in summer. Buildings are not heated.

MASH MIXTURE

Yellow corn meal.....	30 lbs.
Flour wheat middlings.....	20 lbs.
Wheat bran.....	10 lbs.
Fine ground heavy oats.....	15 lbs.
Low fiber alfalfa meal.....	5 lbs.
Dried milk.....	5 lbs.
Meat scrap, 55% protein.....	15 lbs.
Total.....	100 lbs.
Cod liver oil, equivalent of.....	1%
Salt.....	1/2%

GRAIN MIXTURE

Yellow cracked corn.....	50 lbs.
Best quality whole wheat.....	50 lbs.

Total.....	100 lbs.
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The Central New York Test at Horseheads reported the consumption of an average of 31.5 lbs. of grain, 68.2 lbs. of mash and 3.05 lbs. of dry skim milk per bird for the 51 weeks. At the Western New York Test at Stafford the average feed consumption per bird was 28.6 lbs. of grain, 83.0 lbs. of mash and 3.30 lbs. of dry skim milk.

A little additional information regarding the method of wet mash feeding may be helpful. Dry skim milk is mixed with water, using three to five pounds of water to one pound of dry milk. As soon as this mixture is made it is ready to feed. It is poured on the dry mash in the hoppers in a thin stream, using the type of pail or can suitable for pouring water into an automobile radiator. The amount so poured is small and the birds eat it up immediately. During extremely heavy production it may be desirable to give them a second pouring of the dry skim milk—water mixture. As an aid in preparing the proper amount of this mixture, about one pound of dry skim milk is all that is needed to make the wet feed for 100 birds per day.

The simplicity of this method of wet mash feeding appeals to everyone. The mixture is easily made, the dry skim milk is readily obtained anywhere. It keeps well, doesn't attract flies, and is sanitary. The feeding procedure is simple and is not time consuming.

The effectiveness of adequate supplementary "wet" feeding is shown by the excellent condition and weight of the birds when they are returned to their owners. At Stafford (Western N. Y. Test) last year the Leghorns gained 1.0 lbs. in weight during the 51 weeks. The Rhode Island Reds gained 1.2 lbs. and the New Hampshires gained 1.4 lbs. The average production was 219.6 eggs per bird. At Horseheads the Leghorns gained 0.9 lbs., the White Plymouth Rocks gained 1.5 lbs., and the Barred Plymouth Rocks gained 1.3 lbs. The average production was 228.3 eggs.

During the 51 weeks of egg laying contests during 1935-36, the best average results were obtained at the Central New York State Official Egg Laying Test. This test produced an average of 228.3 eggs per hen, having 235.1 points per bird. Prof. Robt. C. Ogle is Supervisor of this test which is conducted at Horseheads, as well as the one at Stafford. Professor Ogle takes justifiable pride not only in the number of eggs produced, but also in the excellent condition of the birds that he returns to the owners.

The "hen of the year" chosen last November was a White Leghorn bred and owned by Otto Ruehle & Sons of Pleasant Valley,

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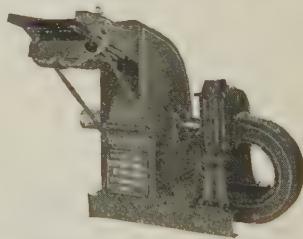
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N. Y. This bird produced her record of 327 eggs in 365 days at Horseheads Egg Laying Test. During that period she gained one pound in weight. It was said of her "Combining beauty with high egg production, she is the champion female of 250,000,000 laying chickens in the United States."

To the first of February this year (123 days) among standard tests, the Western New York and the Central New York tests were first and second in both average eggs per bird and in average points per bird.

Good feed, along with good management and equipment, have made it possible for the birds at these egg laying tests to make their outstanding records. Undoubtedly the same feeding principles may well be applied to egg production in any poultry plant.

How Vitamin B Deficiency Affects Poultry

Vitamin B deficiency results in loss of appetite, emaciation, general weakness and inability to stand, frequent convulsions, and finally death. It is known technically as polyneuritis, or beri-beri, an affected bird being shown characteristically in the engraving herewith.

Norris and Heuser of Cornell write that vitamin B is found in fairly large quantities in all unprocessed cereals. It is concentrated in the germ. For this reason cornmeal made from the entire corn kernel should always be used. Wheat by-products which contain the wheat germ are especially rich in vitamin B. Occasionally some millers do not put the germ into these products but remove them for other purposes. This, of course, reduces the vitamin-B content of these wheat by-products. The practice, however, is not extensive and there is no evidence at present of any harm being done.

Other reasonably good sources of this vitamin are succulent pasturage, bright green fragrant alfalfa meal, well-cured alfalfa and clover hay, and cabbage. It is evident, therefore, that with all these easily available carriers of vitamin B there should be no danger of poultry suffering from a deficiency of this vitamin.

Imports and Exports of Feeds

Imports and exports of feedstuffs during January and during the 6 months ending December, 1936, compared with the like periods of 1936 and 1935, as reported by the Bureau of Foreign & Domestic Commerce, were as follows, in tons of 2,240 lbs., except where noted otherwise:

IMPORTS			
	January 1937	1936	Six mos. ended December 1936 1935
Hay*	20,559	409	69,885 1,343
Cocoanut cake*	9,941,427	7,051,141	35,493,104 59,183,252
Soybean cake*	8,794,767	1,900,810	17,971,782 11,891,902
Cottonseed cake*	4,349,410	313,870	24,056,529 2,995,910
Linseed cake*	2,536,000	1,980,380	25,560,594 8,250,979
All other cake*	1,173,570	711,000	5,387,466 1,376,629
Wheat feeds	30,404	14,987	243,124 156,527
Tankage	2,851	2,996	22,808 21,701
Fish scrap	6,518	5,559	23,729 7,484
Beet pulp..	8,204	994	25,038 11,103

EXPORTS			
	January 1937	1936	Six mos. ended Dec. 1936 1935
Hay	81	181	903 920
Cottonseed cake	2	26	3,296
Linseed cake	15,130	17,033	87,768 106,176
Other oil cake	27	2,105	2,920 3,136
Cottonseed meal	434	169	2,792 2,707
Linseed meal	704	556	6,780 7,314
Other oil meal	973	1,200	8,740 16,629
Fish meal	53	1,072	1,374 9,515
Mixed dairy feeds	47	103	754 1,144
Mixed poultry fds.	196	108	676 609
Other prepared and mixed feeds	68	76	1,228 998
Other feed, bran..	213	807	4,507 4,406
Kafir, milo, bus..	..	808	1,502
Oyster shells	4,971	4,905	30,686 20,939

*2,000 lb. tons. †Pounds

Millet for Lambs

Altho corn remains the most popular feed for fattening lambs, feeding trials at the branch Minnesota experiment station at Morris indicate that millet can be used advantageously in the lamb ration, it was announced recently at lamb feeders day, an annual occurrence at the Morris station.

Eight pens of 30 lambs each were put on feed with rations in which millet, corn, linseed meal, lime, salt, and prairie hay were used in various combinations. The feeding period was 70 days.

Results of the experiment show that millet must be fed to best advantage if it is to compete with corn, and it was found that ground millet was preferable to whole millet. The lambs fed ground millet, prairie hay, linseed meal, and lime to the extent of 1 per cent of the grain made much better gains on less feed than lambs getting the same ration with whole millet. In this trial shelled corn, when used with the same ingredients of the ration as was the millet, made a much better showing than the ground millet. Lambs which were fed shelled corn gained .323 pound daily as compared with .249 pound for the lot fed ground millet. From the financial standpoint, shelled corn returned \$3.30 per hundred pounds as compared to \$2.75 per hundred for ground millet.

It was found that mixed shelled corn and millet, if fed whole, had no advantage over ground millet. When the mixture was fed ground, however, it showed a substantial gain over the ground millet.

The addition of lime to the rations as 1 per cent of the grain, increased the return per bushel of corn from \$1.61 to \$1.85 and reduced the cost of gains per 100 pounds from \$11.12 to \$10.22. It was found best to mix the lime with the grain when feeding it. The lime trials were made to recheck previous experiments.

Vitamin Potency

From Address by DR. R. T. PARKHURST

Vitamin A can be obtained in the ration from liver oils and, to a less extent, from animal or body fats. Poultry and animals can convert Provitamin A to vitamin A and therefore certain of the carotenoid pigment of plants are of importance in the consideration of means of supplying this vitamin. Research has been considerably retarded by the fact that there is considerable difference in the way carotene is converted into vitamin A. Present knowledge would indicate that beta carotene is the most valuable of the various forms and that at least double the amount of Vitamin A can be obtained from it than from alpha and gamma carotene or from cryptoxanthine. Xanthophyll and the green pigment chlorophyll were found by Wisconsin investigators several years ago to be of no value as a precursor of Vitamin A.

The vitamin A potency of feedstuffs may be obtained by a biological assay which measures only the vitamin A potency and does not segregate the vitamin A and carotene content. Vitamin A potencies are now determined also by means of the colorimeter in blue units and by absorption at a given wave length. Carotene, on the other hand, is extracted, separated by certain chemicals, and the color compared with solutions of known value or the absorption determined by means of a spectrophotometer. It is usual to express carotene values in terms of gamma of beta carotene. To convert beta carotene values to international or U. S. P. units of vitamin A, the standard procedure is to multiply the gamma by 1.6 although some laboratories have found the factor 1.8 to be more accurate for their rat colonies. Some of the earlier work with vitamin A was reported in Sherman-Munsel units. The usual method of conversion to U. S. P. or international units is 1.4

times the Sherman units. Cod liver oils and vitamin A and D concentrates in cod liver oil are usually tested by means of a vitamer or a colorimeter and then biologically compared with the U. S. P. reference oil containing 3,000 vitamin A units per gram.

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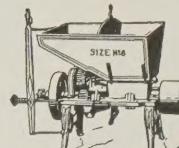


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The GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL

New Feed Laws Proposed

Among the new feed laws proposed in various state legislatures are the following:

Indiana—House Bill No. 446, making provision allowing the state chemist to exchange unused tags issued for marking concentrated commercial feedstuffs for new tags, has been passed and approved by the Governor.

Iowa—House Bill 348, introduced March 10. A bill for an act to amend Sec. 3060, Chapter 148, Code of 1935, relating to the definition of adulterated feed.

Iowa—House Bill 498, provides for compulsory trademark registration, the registration fee being \$5, payable to the Secretary of State and in addition, a fee of \$2 to be collected by the Secretary of State. Registrations must be filed with the Secretary of State and the Recorder of the county in which the principal place of business is located. Registration of trade names under this act is mandatory and violations of the act are punishable by a fine of not less than \$25 nor more than \$100, or by imprisonment in the county jail for a term not exceeding thirty days.

Michigan's House Bill 106, introduced by Representative Odell, proposes an amendment to the feed law to provide a registration fee of \$1 per year for each brand, and a tonnage tax of 25¢ a ton, payable on or before the tenth of each month for the preceding month. The present law carries a band license fee of \$20 per year.

Michigan—House Bill No. 262, provides for the inspection and analysis of commercial feeds. The branding requirements in addition to the usual declaration as to the net weight of contents of package, name, brand or trade mark, name and address of the actual manufacturer, the minimum percentage of crude protein and crude fat, maximum per cent of crude fiber and the specific name of each ingredient used in its manufacture, further provides that in the case of meat and fish by-products, the actual percentage of crude fat shall be declared, allowing not more than 1 per cent variation. The percentage of each ingredient present in compounded or mixed feeds when present in amounts of less than 5 per cent, in the case of feeding molasses, the minimum percentage of sugar and the maximum percentage of ash. In the case of mixed feeds containing more than a total of 5 per cent of one or more mineral ingredients or other unmixed materials used as mineral supplements and in mineral feeds, the minimum per cent of calcium (Ca), Phosphorus (P), Iodine (I) and the maximum per cent of Salt (NaCl) and provides further that if no nutritional properties other than those of a mineral nature be claimed for the product, the percentages of crude protein, crude fat and crude fiber may be omitted. The bill further provides for an optional \$20 registration fee for each brand or a \$1 registration fee and a 25 cent per ton license fee provided that the tonnage fee shall amount to not less than \$10 annually on each brand. The bill further provides for the regulation of batch or retail dealer mixing.

Minnesota—House Bill No. 966 includes commercial feeds and screenings used for poultry as well as for feeding farm animals. Provides that the Commissioner may make and enforce regulations and investigate the subject of screenings in relation to noxious weed seeds, etc. Provisions of the Act relating to commercial feeding stuffs shall be administered by the "Commissioner of Agriculture, Dairy and Food" instead of the "State Dairy and Food Commissioner."

Missouri—House Bill No. 433 provides for registration of all retail dealers, for registration of all goods sold at retail in Missouri under a brand or trademark, for registration of manufacturers of same and for the registration of the wholesale list price of all such commodities. The registration fee for manufacturers for each brand or trademark shall be \$5 and every change in the wholesale list price of any item shall be filed with a registration fee of \$1. It shall be unlawful to retail branded products unless the manufacturers of same have been duly registered and wholesale list price duly filed. Violations punishable by a fine of not more than \$1,000 or imprisonment for not more than one year.

New York—Assembly Bill No. 1444 would amend the Agriculture & Markets Law on distribution of concentrates to provide that in addition to regulations covering feeding stuffs "sold or offered or exposed for sale" it shall read "sold or distributed or offered or exposed for sale or distribution."

The New York assembly bill 1792, introduced March 11, provides for the registration of trade marks, etc., and also for the assignment of such registrations and other matters. The fee for filing and recording is \$25 and application for registration shall be advertised in a daily or weekly paper, in which the residence or place of business of the registrant is located, for four consecutive weeks.

South Dakota—House Bill 100, introduced by Representatives Kistler and Brown, proposes a feed law amendment providing a registration

fee of \$1 on all bulk or closed package feeds weighing over 5 lbs., plus an inspection tax of 15¢ per ton; on all packaged feeds weighing 5 lbs. or less, a registration and inspection fee of \$15 per year, with no tonnage tax. Tags or stamps are proposed to assess tonnage taxes. South Dakota's present law calls for a brand license fee of \$15 for commercial feedingstuffs, \$20 for mineral feeds, and \$25 for livestock feeds.

Wisconsin—Assembly Bill 520, introduced Mar. 16. Feed mills, an act relating to permits for feed grinding mills.

Manufacturing Feeds

"Fine feathers do not make fine birds," dogmatically declares an ancient adage, advising all to look below the surface for intrinsic values. Of few things is this truer than of feeds.

Ground up into a fluffy, powdery mass, packed in bags, one poultry mash is apt to look very much like another to the inexperienced eye of the layman. But there are high grade feeds and low grade feeds, and between the two is a wide range of varying qualities which the purchaser must buy by guess with no true index of value other than the reputation of the manufacturer.

State and federal laws are supposed to provide some protection, with their provisions that labels must show the minimum protein and fat and the maximum fibre of packaged feeds and the requirement that the contents of the container must live up to the statements on the label. Yet a feed may live up to a high protein guarantee and still be a low grade feed.

High grade feeds are manufactured to produce maximum results when fed under normal conditions to the class of livestock for which they are intended. Low grade feeds are manufactured principally to meet competition. When a customer becomes thoroughly satisfied that a high grade feed gives him his money's worth, his business repeats automatically. Such business is profitable. It costs something to get it, but little to hold it. "Competitive" low grade feeds ordinarily mean a constant changing of clientele as customers become dissatisfied and turn to other brands. This kind of business profits no one in the end.

Digestibility and a combination of ingredients that produce a balanced feed are considered by feed experts as much better yardsticks for measuring the value of a feed than the protein guarantees. Obviously, that portion of the feed consumed which the animal or bird completely digests is the only portion that will produce meat, or milk or butter or eggs. A balanced feed, highly digestible, will produce far better results than one that is low in digestibility.

Proteins, carbohydrates, fats, minerals, and vitamins must be considered in balancing a feed, along with variations in these factors appearing in the individual ingredients. Dependable data regarding them is to be found in a study of feeding results at experiment stations, and in that time honored handbook of the feed trade Morrison's "Feeds and Feeding." From this data dependable formulas may be created if the manufacturer has a clear understanding of the nutrient requirements of the livestock for which the feed is intended. Even on nutrient requirements the same sources of knowledge will give more than adequate information.

Sometimes manufacturers, seeking shorter methods involving less work in developing formulas, wonder if they could produce better feeds if they had their competitor's formulas. Cases have been known where bribing was done to obtain copies of particular formulas. One Ohio feed man tapped almost every source of information, except direct spying, to find the for-

mula used in mixing a popular well-advertised brand of high grade calf meal competing for patronage from the farmers in his community. Had he been willing to inform himself regarding the nutrient requirements of calves, studied available data on feed ingredients, and purchased highly digestible ingredients, he could have created formulas of his own capable of producing equal results.

Formulas are no longer secret, at least not to the point where they may not be easily duplicated in feeding results. Experiment stations, state colleges, ingredient and concentrate manufacturers and trade journals offer them in profusion. If the Ohio manufacturer had informed one of the many experts of his peculiar conditions he would have found the answer to his competitive problem easily.

Windfall Tax Valid

Judge John J. Parker of the Fourth U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals at Richmond, Va., on April 6 upheld the constitutionality of windfall taxes in affirming the decision of the federal district court at Salisbury, N. C., in the suit by the White Packing Co. against the collector of internal revenue.

Judge Parker said: "The windfall tax, on the other hand, is not a step in any plan of unconstitutional regulation of agriculture or industry, but a tax in the strictest sense of the word imposed for the purpose of meeting an anticipated deficit in the budget due to the passage of the soldiers' bonus bill and the invalidation of the processing taxes."

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Grain Shipping Ledger for keeping a complete record of 4,000 carloads. Facing pages are given to each firm to whom you ship and account is indexed. Book contains 80 double pages of ledger paper with 16-page index, size 10 1/2 x 15 1/2 inches, well bound with black cloth covers and keratol back and corners. Weight, 4 lbs. Order Form 24. Price, \$3.50, plus postage.

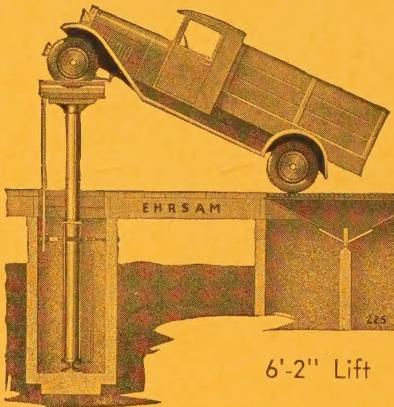
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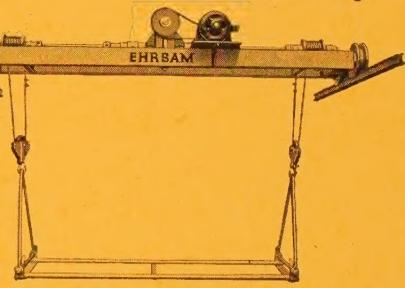


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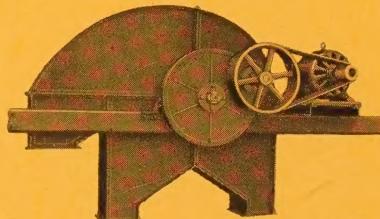
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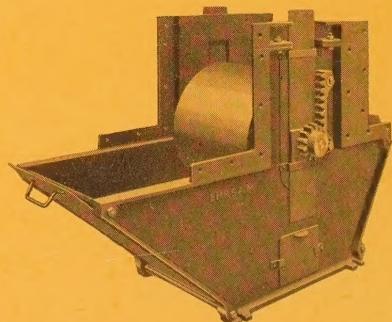
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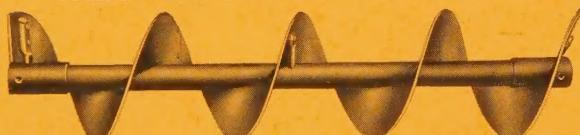


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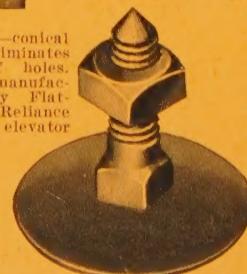


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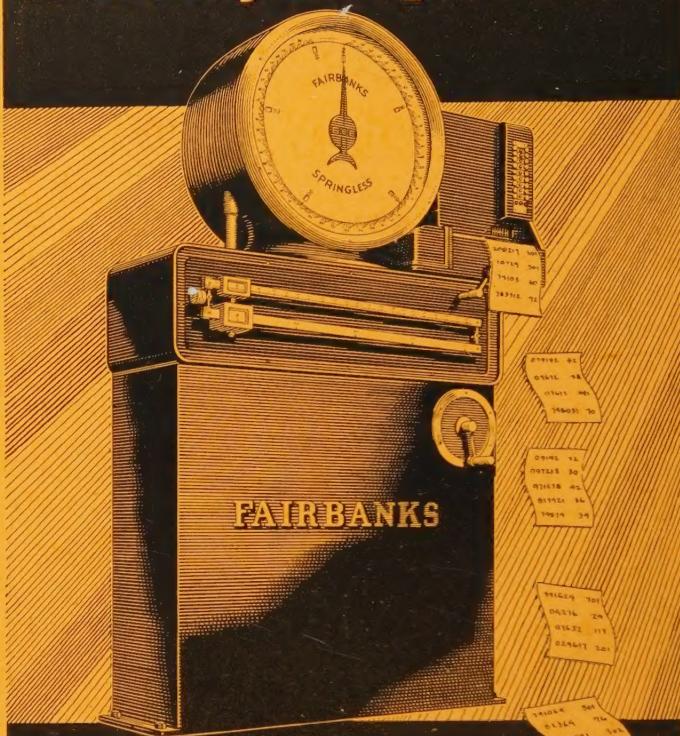
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